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THE SMILE AND THE SIGH.

A lonely Smile, which smiled in sadness,
Once hailed upon the passing breeze
A new born Sigh, which sighed in gladness,
To give a restless mortal ease.

The Smile and Sigh soon formed a union—
A union ever lasting, blest—
Whereby in brotherly cymmunion,
Each worked to give the other rest.

Thus mutually their toils relieving,
They lived in peaceful light and shade;
No petty jealousies conceiving,
Of naught, not even Death, afraid.

And when, with friendship still unbroken,
Fate caused them for a time to part,
Each of the other kept a token,
To prove the two were one at heart.

For, smiling, the Sign to heaven was carried
On angels' golden wings one day,
While, sighing, the Smile on earth still tarried,
And lent its charm to lifeless clay.

Till then, in a world was often dreary,
But since then (so the legend sayeth.)
Earth's sigh gives Life unto the weary
Life smile itself illumines Death.

Macmillan's Magazine.

FASHION'S FOLLIES ABROAD.

Some of Olive Logan's Observations and Reminiscences.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

LONDON, Feb. 23.—You may perhaps remember the name of Madame Rachel, a villainous old harridan, who professes to be able to render the complexion of her dupes "beautiful forever." She has just served out a term of five years' imprisonment for obtaining money by swindling and fraud in this way, and has hardly got out again and into a new shop, when, beginning her old tricks, she is taken into custody once more. The wonder is that such a notorious old creature should be able to make new dupes, but then "London is a world," and young people who were children when the other trials took ploce are now men and women, and the past to them is but a blank of croquet balls and college.

I think it was about ten years ago when this woman, Madame Rachel, first began to attract the attention of ladies by laying out the bait to them, by means of advertisements of her power to make them "beautiful forever." The phrase invariably appeared at the head of her announcements, which were lavishly inserted, not only in all the ladies' papers in England, but in the United States and on the Continent. What she offered for sale were powders, lotions, and unguents, said to be prepared after the formulæ in use in the harems, to which the ladies of the Seraglios were said to be indebted for their witching charms; there were also references to a process of enamelling, which could only be gone through with at the Madame's rooms.

The former victim, Mrs. Borrodaille, had more excuse for her weakness than the present plaintiff, Mrs. Godfrey Pearse, has. Mrs. Borrodaile was a handsome woman, moving in the best society, where full dress is *de rigueur* on all ceremonious occasions, and who had been unfortunate enough to be severely burned upon the neck and bust. The scars left were said to be frightful, and undoubtedly a source of great mortification to an otherwise beautiful woman. Old Rachel confidently asserted that she could obliterate every trace of the mishap and render this disfigured portion as plump, as white, and as smooth as the skin of a baby. Then began her extortions. She wrung thousands upon thousands of dollars from her victim, of course without the slightest return in the way promised. At length the lady summoned up courage and brought her to book.

Mrs. Godfrey Pearse, the present plaintiff, is a daughter of the celebrated Grisi and Mario the opera singers, and is wedded to a man of means. She is a beautiful young creature, just 24 years of age, and one of the last women in London to require such aid as that offered by Madame Rachel. She had no knowledge whatever of the woman's former career, and merely went into the shop (which had up the sign over the door: "Arabian Perfumer to the Queen") to buy a paper of violet powder. In the course of the purchase Rachel asked her if she did not wish to be made beautiful forever? Mrs. Pearse very pointedly asked her why, if she possessed this secret, she did not apply it to herself. To which Rachel replied, "Perhaps you don't know how old I am; I am 85." This was, of course, untrue; she is not within a quarter of a century of that age.

Then began the squeeze. The price for enamelling was said to be $2,500, and Rachel asserted that she was then doing it to a "Countess" who had pawned her jewels to her in payment. This Mrs. Pearse did; and her inability to get them back, or to obtain any return for her money or valuables, except a plentiful crop of pimples all over her face from the poisonous washes the "Arabian" perfumer was using, led her to confess the matter to her husband, who placed it in legal hands.

This subject is full of interest to me because I hear so much about "enamelling" and getting "fixed up in Paris," and all that sort of thing, from the lips of American women who come here. It is really surprising to see the amount of credulity extant among our women on this subject. There is a settled and widespread belief among them to the effect that there is "a man" in Paris who, for the sum of $200, will enamel a face so that the complexion will be for the space of three years as lovely, as delicate, as fascinating as a bit of Sevres porcelain. Of course I know who "the man" is and where his shop is, having often bought a harmless bit of soap or a tooth brush there; but I prefer not to indicate him definitely, for I think he gets more than enough money from our countrywomen as it is.

An American girl went over to Paris with her brother, the other day, and the instant she was left alone with their companion in the carriage, a middle-aged Frenchman, he insulted her. She told her brother when he returned, and there was a fearful outburst. The Frenchman gave his card, and said he was deeply sorry, and would abide by the decision of the other as to the consequences to ensue for his mistake, but certainly he never suspected Madamoiselle was a lady, as she was painted! The brother appealed to the best authorities in Paris in these matters, to learn what the code was under these circumstances, and all the men of the Jockey Club told him that if his sister's eye-lashes were blackened and her cheeks rouged, he could have no redress, as these practices were never followed by *une demoiselle du monde.*

There is another practice I wish our women would abandon, and one which is far more general than painting the face, and that is loading themselves with jewelry when traveling. In Europe you can tell American women as far as you can see them on the boats and railways by the quantity of jingling bracelets, flashing earrings, unaccountable finger-rings, and loud neck-chains, lockets, and chatelaines, which proclaim their lack of keenness of perception in regard to the fitness of things. High-bred women in Europe never wear jewelry, except when in full dress. That was one thing I so admired in Mrs. Hicks. Her diamonds were gorgeous, magnificent, yet she seldom wore all at once, even in the evening. If she wore her splendid diamond and pearl necklace, she left off her diamond stomacher and her high diamond comb. For carriage wear and calling I never saw her wear anything more showy than a small diamond arrow, earrings and brooch, scarcely bigger than this pen-tip I am writing with.

The last time I went over to Paris there was a well-known beautiful Duchess and her sister on the train—both peeresses in their own right. They are extremely beautiful women, of the Adelaide Neilson style, only more robust and healthy looking. They had the coupe of the train all to themselves, a small compartment, holding three persons, right back of the engine, and fitted with circular plated glass all around the front, so the view is unobstructed. This privilege costs something, I promise you. Every time they got out and walked on the platforms, a courier descended from another carriage and walked behind them. A bag like that used by ticket collectors was strapped around his waist, and hung in front of him, so that he could put his hand in it easily. The ladies made purchases of anything and everything that suited their fancy, never asked the price, and turned away without speaking of money; the courier then instantly advanced and settled the account from the bag, which was, as I saw while he made change, literally full of gold and silver. At lunch the ladies called for the most exquisite wines, the rarest fruits, great strawberries, almost as big as eggs, yellow melons, melting with ripeness; the courier stood at some distance behind them, and when they had finished they arose and walked out without a thought of paying. The bagman promptly liquidated. They no more turned their patrician eyes toward him than they did upon any other serving man about. When they arrived in Paris, two men servants and a French maid were waiting for them, and an open carriage was drawn up at the door of the stations, harnessed with four superb bays. They gave their keys to the maid, that she might attend to "les baggages" with the customs officers, and, entering the carriage drove away, beautiful and haughty to the last. It was a perfect picture of the splendid indifference to cost which characterizes Englishwomen of great birth and boundless fortune. Yet the pith of my story lies here: That these proud and wealthy women, each possessor of more than a dower of a princess in diamonds and lace, to say nought of country seats, yachts, town houses, works of art, horses, carriages, and all the other appanages of luxury, were dressed on this trip with a roughness, almost shabbiness, which would open the eyes of many an American woman, who thinks she is a good form when she flashes her diamond rings at a table at a railway buffet, or disturbs the quietude of a church service by the jangle of her bangle.

There are several American ladies who are greatly admired in the highest English circles just now. At Baron Ferdinand Rothschild's ball, last week the Crown Prince of Austria led out the hostess of course, Miss Alice de Rothschild, but all the other ladies in the set were Americans, and each had a royal prince for a partner. The incident is almost unprecedented, and caused a good deal of heartburning and comment. The ladies were Mrs. Ysnaga and her daughter, Viscountess Mandeville and Miss Minnie Stephens, the hotel keepers daughter" whom Boston society snubbed so sternly some years ago, sniffing at her money, pooh-poohing at her beauty, and stopping up its ears at her siren song; for her voice is splendid and her style the best Italian. The Prince and Princess of Wales have been remarkably polite to Miss Stephens. and a finer visiting list than hers it is impossible for any lady to have. How Miss and Mrs. Paran Stephens must smile when they remember the Boston slights.

Cameron Speaks a Piece to Hayes.

[Washington Letter to Sunday Transcript.]

On Thursday Senator Don Cameron had quite a lengthy interview with the President. It was, of course, private, but it has leaked out that a portion of the conversation related to the Federal patronage in Philadelphia, and that the handsome young Senator gave the indecisive Hayes to understand that, if changes were made, he would oppose any nominees who were not orthodox Republicans, and in this connection announced his preference for Hon. Robert W. Mackey for the Collectorship of the Port of Philadelphia and Hon. William R. Leeds for Postmaster, and your present Postmaster to assume the place of Superintendent of the United States Mint. The knowing ones of the inner circles allege that Secretary Sherman is now heart and soul with his prospective nephew-in-law, and that he (the Secretary) will nominate to the President the names as indicated above, as two of the offices come under his department.

An Item for Mothers.

(Boston Traveler.)

A very little boy had one day done wrong, and he was sent, after parental correction, to ask in secret the forgiveness of his Heavenly Father. His offense was passion. Anxious to hear what he would say, his mother followed to the door of his room. In lisping accents she heard him ask to be made better, and then, with childlike simplicity, he added: "Lord, make ma's temper better, too."

* * *

NOT long ago a man and his wife went to Kansas to settle. To enable them to pre-empt two quarter sections of land they were divorced; each pre-empted a claim, and as soon as their claims were made good they were remarried, thus obtaining 320 acres of land.

"THE LEGEND OF ST. SOPHIA.

When the fierce Moslems stormed the town,
They sacked Byzantium up and down;
Not even Saint Sophia stayed
Their cruel, all destroying raid.
The sacred walls no shelter gave;
They rode their charges up the nave,
Trampling down with iron hoof
The people gathered under its roof.
And yet, in spite of startled cry,
The shout of angry foeman nigh,
The ring of the consecrated stones
'Neath the horses' feet, the dying moans,
The priest, who at the altar there
Had just begun to chant his prayer,
His prayer, unbroken, chanted on,
Unmoved in either look or tone;
In voice so tranquil, solemn, clear,
With never a shade of haste or fear,
He said the holy Catholic mass.

When closer still the horde drew near,
He seemed neither to see nor hear,
Until they pressed at left and right
And quenched the candles in his sight;
And then he turned to where was spread
The sacrament. He took the bread,
He held the wine above his head,
And with a look sublime that said,
"Christ's servant never yet has fled,"
He walked with firm and equal tread
The only open way. It led
To the solid minster wall; and lo!
As once of old the sea did know
To ope a way for Israel's host,
And close again when the people crossed,
So now the wall did part in twain,
Receive the priest, and close again;
While e'en the Moslems paused to hear,
From just behind the wall anear,
A voice so tranquil, solemn, clear,
With never a shade of haste or fear,
Repeat the holy Catholic mass.

Stern Islam now the minster ruled,
And all the conquered building schooled
To speak its mandates. Much they burned
And when they marked the altar turned
To Christ's Jerusalem its face,
They tore it rudely from its place,
And made it look to Mecca. Still,
Listening oft against their will,
The very workmen paused to hear,
From just behind the wall anear,
A voice so tranquil, solemn, clear,
With never a shade of haste or fear,
Repeat the holy Catholic mass.

And still behind the walls, they say,
The priest imprisoned wait the day
That brings the end of Moslem sway;
And now and then they hear the tone
Of his devotions through the stone.
The legend cries with prophet voice,
"That day will come. Let man rejoice!"
And then the wall will part in twain,
The faithful priest come out again;
Within his hand will be the bread,
He'll hold the wine above his head,
And climb with firm and equal tread
The altar stairs, to finish there,
As he began, his chanted prayer,
In voice so tranquil, solemn, clear,
With never a shade of haste or fear,
He'll end the holy Catholic mass.

—Atlantic for April.

THE THREE HORSE-SHOES;

Or, Marshal de Saxe and the Dutch Blacksmith

Maurice de Saxe was a son of the King of Saxony, and a fine lad he was—tall and strong and handsome, and as brave as a lion. But the king, like a certain old woman of whom you may have heard, had so many children that he didn't know what to do; and so, as Maurice had such a lot of elder brothers as to have not much chance of inheriting the crown, or anything else that would keep him in bread and butter, his father sent him out to seek his fortune, like many another prince in those days. So he went over to France, and entered the army of King Louis XV.

Now, at that time there was always a war going on somewhere or other, and the French armies were fighting in every part of Europe, and the king cared very little who his officers were or where they came from, if they were only brave men and clever fighters, and ready to go wherever he liked to send them. So, as you may think, it was not long before our friend Maurice, who was quite as brave as any of them and a good deal cleverer than most, began to make his way. First, he got to be a lieutenant, then a captain, then a major, then a colonel, and at last, while he was still quite a young man, he came out as Count de Saxe, and Field-Marshal of the army of Flanders, with fifty thousand men under him! that was pretty good promotion wasn't it?

Curiously enough, the one thing that this great general specially prided himself upon was neither his skill in warfare nor his favor at court, but simply his strength. There was nothing he enjoyed so much as showing off the power of his muscles, and astonishing the people about him by bending an iron bar, or felling a horse with one blow of his fist; and he was fond of saying that he would give his purse and all the money in it to any man who was stronger than himself, if he could ever fall in with him.

Now, it happened that, one day, while the French and German armies were lying pretty close to each other, Marshal de Saxe sent a message to the enemy's camp, asking some of the German officers to dine with him; and after the meal be began to boast of his strength as usual, till at last an old German general, who sat at his left, said that he would like to see a specimen of what his Excellency could do. Saxe made no answer, but took up a large silver dish, which was standing before him, in his strong white fingers (for, big and powerful as his hands were, they were white and smooth as any lady's and he was very proud of them), and, without more ado, rolled it up like a sheet of paper!

"Can your Honor unroll that dish again?" asked he, handing it to the German; and, although the general was a strong man, and tried his best, he found the task too hard for him, and was forced to own himself beaten.

"Your Excellency's strength is very great," said he, "but nevertheless, I venture to think that there is one man in Flanders who can match it."

"And who may he be?" asked Saxe, frowning.

"A blacksmith in the village of Scheveningen, Dirk Hogan by name. All the country around knows of his exploits; and when I met with him myself, I saw such things as I should have thought impossible, had my own eyes not witnessed them."

When the marshal heard this he looked blacker than ever; and the first thing he did next morning was to send off messengers in every direction to inquire for a village called Scheveningen, and a man named Dirk Hogan. And, sure enough, some of them came back with news that there was such a village. and that Dirk Hogan, the smith, had been living there till quite lately; but that now he had sold his forge and gone away, and nobody knew what had become of him.

This was a decided disappointment for our friend Saxe, but he had something else to think about then. The enemy's army had lately received strong reinforcements, and seemed inclined to attack him; and he was riding out one morning to reconnoiter their position, when suddenly his horse stumbled and cast a shoe.

"There's a village just ahead of us, your Excellency," said one of his officers. "Shall I ride on and see if I can find a blacksmith?"

"Do so," answered Saxe; and the officer came back presently to say that he had found what he wanted. So the horse was led up to the door of the smithy, and the smith himself came out to have a look at it.

The moment he appeared, the marshal fastened his eyes upon him as if though he would look him right through. And well he might; for this smith was such a man as one does not see every day—very nearly as tall as Saxe himself, and even broader across the shoulders, while upon his bare arms huge muscles stood out under the tanned skin like coils of rope. The marshal felt at once that he could never be comfortable until he had a trial of strength with this sturdy-looking fellow; so he bade him bring out one of his best horse-shoes.

The smith did so; and Saxe, looking at it, said quietly: "This ware of yours is but poor stuff, my friend; it will not stand work. Look here!"

He took it in his strong hands; and with one twist broke the iron like a biscuit.

The smith looked at him for a moment, and then, without seeming at all taken back, brought out a second horse-shoe, and a third; but Saxe broke them as easily as he had broken the first.

"Come," said he, "I see it's no use picking and choosing among such a trashy lot; give me the first shoe that comes to hand, and we'll cry quits."

The smith produced a fourth shoe, and fitted it on, and Saxe tossed him a French crown—a coin about the size of a silver dollar. The Dutchman held it up to the light, and shook his head.

"This coin of yours is but poor metal, mynheer," said he, saying the words just as the marshal had spoken his. "It wont stand work. Look here!"

He took the coin between his finger and thumb, and with one pinch cracked it in two like a wafer.

It was now the marshal's turn to stare; and the officers exchanged winks behind his back, as much as to say that their champion had met his match at last. Saxe brought out another crown, and then a third; but the smith served them in like manner.

"Come," said he, imitating the marshal's voice to perfection, "I see it's no use picking and choosing among such a trashy lot. Give me the first crown that comes to hand, and we'll cry quits."

The Frenchman looked at the Dutchman—the Dutchman looked at the Frenchman—and then both burst into a roar of laughter, so loud and hearty that the officers who stood by could not help joining in.

"Fairly caught!" cried the marshal, suddenly, and added, "What's your name, my fine fellow?"

"Dirk Hogan, from Scheveningen."

"Dirk Hogan!" cried Saxe. "The very man I've been looking for! But I've found him in a way I didn't expect!"

"So it seems," said the smith, grinning. "I need not ask who *you* are—you're the Count de Saxe, who was always wanting to meet with a stronger man than himself. Does it seem to you as if you had met with him now?"

"Well, I rather think it does," quoth Saxe, shrugging his shoulders; "and as I promised to give him my purse whenever I *did* meet with him, here it is. And now, if you'll come along with me, and serve as farrier to my headquarters' staff, I promise you that you shall never have cause to repent of having met with Maurice de Saxe."

And the marshal was as good as his word.—*David Ker, St. Nicholas for April.*

A HORSE TRADE.

One of Mr. Lincoln's "Little Stories.

[From Scribner for April.]

"A young gentleman in Tennessee was once traveling a country road, mounted on a fine black racing horse of great value. His casual companion was a shrewd old fellow, who was known in those parts as a Yankee, and rode on a rack-o'-bones of a horse, apparently hardly able to stand on his feet. The Yankee bantered the Southerner for a horse trade, which of course the Southerner indignantly declined. The Yankee however insisted that his was a very remarkable horse, of what was known as the setter breed, which sets for big game as a dog sets for small game, and that as animals of this breed are very scarce, his horse was accordingly valuable. The Yankee soon had an opportunity to demonstrate the truth of his statement, as his horse had the peculiarity of dropping on all-fours when touched in a certain spot by the spur or heel of the rider. The Yankee seeing the deer on a knoll not far away, touched his raw-bones in the tender spot, and, sure enough, down he went on all-fours, assuring the Southerner that there was game ahead. The would-be horse trader told the Southerner that there must be game near by, for his horse never 'set' in that way except when on the scent of game. Immediately after, the deer made its appearence to the Southerner, who succeeded in bringing him down, and so much pleased was he with the wonderful instinct of the horse that he immediately swapped with the Yankee, on even terms. Soon after they came to a stream which the Yankee mounted on the Southerner's fine horse, crossed in good style; then standing on the opposite bank, he looked back after his companion. The 'setter horse' had sunk, his head being hardly above water; his rider was dismounted and nearly drowned. Reaching the bank and blowing the water from his mouth, he exclaimed: 'Here, you infernal Yankee! what kind of a horse is this to drop on his knees in the middle of a stream?' 'Hush! Hush!' replied the Yankee, 'keep perfectly quiet. That's a setter horse; he sets for fish as well as for deer, and I tell you there's game there!'"

* * *

—I am taking my holidays now. When the rest of the world begins to take its holiday I mean to go to work. The longer I live the more I see the rashness of putting off your holiday till summer. You might die, you know.—*Mark Twain.*

FACTS AND FANCIES.

IF I WERE YOU, SIR.

If I were you, sir,
I would not sue, sir,
For any woman's love day after day;
I'd never stand sir.
At her command, sir,
Year in and out in this fond, foolish way.

Across my face, sir,
I'd have the grace, sir,
Or mother-wit to pull a gayer mask,
And wait to find, sir,
What was her mind, sir,
Before I'd grovel at her feet to ask.

All very well, sir,
For you to tell, sir,
Of that grand poet in the olden time,
Whose nice advice, sir,
Was so concise, sir,
In that immortal strain of gallant rhyme.

It does not fit, sir,
Your case a bit, sir,
He never meant a man should pray and pray,
With such an air, sir,
Of poor despair, sir,
For any woman's love day after day.

If you will read, sir,
The verse with heed, sir,
You'll see it runs as clearly as it may,
That every man, sir,
Should take his answer
With manly courage, be it yea or nay.

Then cease your sighs, sir,
No man's a prize, sir,
In any woman's sight, just let me say,
Who's not too high, sir;
To sigh and die, sir,
For any woman's love day after day.

—Nora Perry, in Harper for April.

ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR.

The Story of the Brilliant and Unfortunate French Woman.

Adrienne Lecouvreur was of humble birth, being the daughter of a country hatter who came to Paris with his numerous family, hoping to better his fortunes, which in the great metropolis grew worse and worse. When Adrienne was a child, a kind friend now and then took her to the Theatre Francais, where, young as she was, she found great delight in the tragedies of Racine and Corneille. At fifteen she began to play in amateur theatricals at a merchant's house. The wife of President Lejay was so delighted with the young girl's action that she had a stage erected for her in her own garden.

The actor Legrand, saw and heard her, and recognizing her talent, gave her lessons for the stage. She proved an apt pupil, and in two years she was fitted for the greatest roles. After playing for a short time in the provinces, she was called to the Theatre Francais, where leading parts were usually assigned her. She was especially brilliant in those tragedies which Rachel revived at a later day; there was, indeed, a striking similarity between these two great actresses.

Voltaire, then very young, was one of the admirers who knelt at Adrienne's shrine. He addressed to her many love poems and he wrote some of her best roles. It has been said that she returned his homage; but it is probable that she felt for him only that gratitude all women feel for the renowned singers of their charms.

Adrienne Lecouvreur dedicated the one only love of her life to that bold adventurer, Count Maurice of Saxony, one of the numerous illegitimate sons of Augustus the Strong, King of Poland. The mother of Maurice was the beautiful and too famous Aurora von Konigsmark, who passed her later years in a supposed odor of sanctity as abbess of Quedlinburg. The birth of this son was for a time kept secret, but he was at length recognized by his royal father and received from him the title of Count of Saxony. He inherited his father's renowned physical strength, and with it a fiery, adventurous character. At twelve years of age he ran away from his tutor to join the army of Prince Eugene, of Savoy, who in concert with the Duke of Marlborough was besieging Lille. Here the boy received his first baptism of fire. At the siege of Tournay a horse was shot under him; at Mona he showed such reckless daring that he was reprimanded by Prince Eugene. At nineteen he commanded a regiment of cavalry in the war against the Swedish king, Charles XII, and performed prodigies of valor. War and victory were his element. His mother wished him to marry, and he chose a wife for her name—Victoria. A divorce followed, and he went to live in Paris.

As prospective Duke of Courland he won the heart of Anna Ivonovna, the future Empress of Russia, but she became jealous of him for good reasons, and he lost both her favor and the Russian throne. His ambition led him to cherish all kinds of delusive dreams; he at one time aspired to the throne of Poland, at another time to that of Corsica; later he cherished the project of founding an empire in Brazil; he even dreamed of uniting the dispersed Jewish people and becoming their sovereign.

Just before his nomination as Duke of Courland, he formed the acquaintance of Adrienne Lecouvreur. He was introduced to her as a poor lieutenant, and in this character won her love. None of Adrienne's biographers laud her beauty. She was of medium height, with a fine head well posed upon graceful shoulders, with slight but regal form. Her eyes were dark and brilliant, her mouth fine, her nose slightly aquiline. The expression of her face was noble, her movements and bearing majestic. Her noble features expressed readily all the emotions of the soul.

Her dress, always elegant and becoming, greatly enhanced her persona attractions. Her voice was fully under her control; she could so modulate it as to express every shade and degree of passion. Her elocution was faultless, her manner of declamation perfectly true to nature. She was perfect in the art of listening on the stage, and the play of her features in pantomime was admirable. She gave strength to even the weakest passages, and beautiful sentiments became still more beautiful when uttered by her lips. She always found a way to the hearts of her listeners, and never did an actress draw forth so many tears as Adrienne Lecouvreur. She had command alike over the sublime and the terrible, and Voltaire pronounced her the queen of tragediennes.

Count Maurice having been nominated Duke of Courland, large sums were required to secure the dukedom and to live comfortably to his rank. He was deeply in debt, and King Augusta himself wanting the duchy for Poland, opposed the claims of his son Adrienne sold all her ornaments, and gave £40,000 to her lover to enabled him to secure the princely title. He failed of election, returned to Paris a disappointed man; but he was ere long consoled by the gift of a splendid office—that of Marshal of France. He was deeply grateful to Adrienne, and promised to marry her; but truth to one woman was not in his nature, and Adrienne became very jealous—and justly so—of a court lady, the Duchess de Boillon. One evening these words occurred in her role of "Phædra;" "I am not one of those bold women who coolly revel in crime, and whose brazen foreheads never blush for shame."

Instead of addressing this speech to the one for whom it was designed, she stepped to the sidelights and hurled the words at the duchess. The high-born lady trembled with rage and mortification, but she planned a cruel revenge. She sent Adrienne an elegant bouquet through the hand of an abbe, pretending that it came from her lover and was a pledge of reconciliation. The bouquet contained a subtle, deadly poison. After a short and violent illness, the great actress died on the 20th of March, 1730. She was in the flower of her talent; her years had numbered forty, but she was generally taken to be a decade younger. Death had come to her in the splendor of her fame, in the midst of love and hope and happiness; but the admired, adored Adrienne was refused sepulture in consecrated earth, either from the fact of her having been an actress, or from having refused the pius offices of the Church in her last hours. At midnight, two rough laboring men bore her remains to their solitary resting place, where they were consigned to the earth without psalm or prayer, without the presence of friend or mourner. Where were Count Maurice and Voltaire in this sad hour? At about the same time the great English Actress, Anne Oldfields, died and was buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbey, the pantheon of the illustrious dead.

It is a fact recorded in history that four years after Adrienne's death, Maurice, of Saxony, won a victory at Ettligen, and became a second Turenne at Fontenoy and in Flanders. King Louis XV loaded him with gifts and honors. He passed his later years at the castle of Chambord in the midst of artists and learned men, occasionly making journeys to visit royal and high born personages, who received him with great distinction. He died in 1750, and was interred with royal honors in the Strasburg Cathedral, where there is a monument to his memory. He was great-grandfather of the renowned authoress, George Sand, who derived her name Aurora from Aurora von Konigsmark.

Coming Down to Hard Pan.

[San Francisco Chronicle, London Letter.]

I sent you lately some stories descriptive of the woes attending those fair ones who torment themselves by wearing scanty skirts. Here is another also perfectly true tale. A dinner party was about to be held at a very grand house in London; the guests had arrived, a gorgeous flunky had announced that all was ready, and the guests were in the act of descending the staircase towards the dining room. Below in the hall stood any number of magnificent men-servants, waiters and solemn retainers generally. And now leaving the guests upon the stairs for half a minute, I must diverge just to inform you, in case, as a member of the sterner and less made-up sex, you should not be aware of the fact that underneath a lady's dress nowadays is hardly anything to be found save a tight-fitting suit of brown, composed of soft and yielding leather in the winter, and of heaven knows what in summer. Only by wearing this perfectly revolutionary style can the closely clinging fit of the skirts so dear to the fair sex of to-day be produced. To return to the dinner guests on the staircase. The lady on the arm of the first gentleman of the procession was gliding down in all her glory, her train trailing after her several yards along the stairs, when suddenly the gentleman next behind her, in the dreadfully clumsy manner of his misguided sex, trod upon her dress. Horror! There was, all in the space of a second, a dreadful crack, a fearful sound of rending, and the entire skirt, in the sight of all the company behind its wearer and of all the flunkeys in the hall below, fell to her feet. Shall I pursue the awful story, or will you fancy for yourself the picture? The elaborately arranged hair, the white neck ringed round with glittering jewelery, fashonably trimmed dress body, and then—no really it is quite too awful. Let us stop; let us drop the subject.

HYMEN IN HIGH-LOW LIFE.

Marriage at New York of a Wealthy Rag-Picker's Daughter

The New York *World* describes a brilliant wedding in low life last Sunday, between Mr. Francesco Bruno and Miss Rosaria Ciardulla, both of Mulberry street. The father of the bride is a rag-picker, and has accumulated so much money that the young woman takes to her new home a dowry of $3,000. The bridegroom is a dealer in stale lager beer, and is said also to be making a fortune by degrees. Ciardulla is a pretty brunette, with a sweet, oval face. She was gorgeously attired in a blue silk dress. She wore a pair of gold earrings nearly an inch and a half long, and around her neck were two necklaces of gold beads, from which hung a gold locket and a handsome Masonic crucifix set with pearls. On her hands were eighteen rings. Mr. Bruno was less elegantly attired in an American suit of black broadcloth. When the services at the church were over a procession of twenty-two carriages, all filled with wedding guests, passed up one street and down another, until the bride's old home was reached. Every carriage was supplied with a liberal quantity of sweetmeats and pennies, which were thrown out in handfuls to the crowd gathered in the streets. In the house a banquet was served to one hundred and ten people, in a room about fifteen feet wide by twenty-five feet long. The newly married people sat next each other, and the aim of the guests was to prevent them from eating by keeping up a continual shower of sweetmeats, pennies, and flowers. When the feasting was over the room was cleared for dancing the "Tarantella," to the music of a harp, two violins and a guitar.

* * *

DONN PIATT'S *Capital* is authority for the gossip that a number of capitalists have General Grant in training for the next Presidency, keeping him out of the country for a while and yet making him a public character abroad. The *Capital* says that Mr. Seligman is paying General Grant's expenses.

NEWSPAPER HUMOR.

MY LUCK.

She had come to visit Nat's sister,
And there I met her one night;
A cousin, I think, of the family,
And a girl rather handsome and bright.

I remember we looked at an album;
And I told her how much I could guess
Of one's character just from a picture:
"Now witness," said I, "my success.

"Here's a photograph of a young maiden,
Both pretty, and modest and true."
She fairly colored with pleasure:
"Why that's," she exclaimed, "sister Sue!"

"But here," I continued, elated,
"Is the worst looking fellow thus far:
A stupid, old, senseless curmudgeon."
She simply said, "That's my papa."

—"Beauty and booty" was the cry of the young man who kissed the young girl and was kicked by her father.

—A youngster in a runaway carriage was asked if he was afraid. He said, "No! but I'm afraid I shall be."

—The "Father of his country" hasn't a monument as yet; but there is a burglar alarm connected with his tomb.

—Kate Sanborn inquires: "Why are men of genius so often bachelors?" We suspect it is because they are born so.—*Worcester Press.*

—So many cities claimed Homer as a resident and a citizen that we strongly incline to the opinion that he was a Methodist preacher.

—Emile Honitillon, a Texas lawyer, is to be hanged for just shooting another lawyer. They will hang a man for almost anything in Texas.

—A hopeful minister says that he has no doubt that the time will come when the members of a church choir will behave just as well as other folks.

—A negro teamster in Nashville declares that he must either give up driving mules or withdraw from the church, the two positions being incompatible.

—The want of the age is condensed homœopathic drinks, in the shape of pills, so that a fellow can carry a happy drink in his vest pocket and become beastly without going out between acts and disturbing the congregation.

—Here is what was sung recently at a religious meeting of the colored men in the South:

"If you see Peter asleep at de gate,
Kase de night befo' he was up so late,
You needn't 'spect, with your load ob sin,
Dat you'll slip past him and steal right in;
De angels always acts on de squar';
Dey know you here and dey'll know you dar."

—The resident of Washington Territory, having heard that another man had settled in the western part of the territory, immediately applied for admission into the Union as a state, and has promised to elect the other man to the legislature, if the other man will pledge himself to vote for him for United States Senator.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

—The Londonderry *Journal* gives the following instance of a pulpit bull: "A clergyman preaching a sermon on death concluded with the following observation: 'But even death, my brethren, so well deserved by mankind for their sins, the wisdom of Providence has, in its paternal kindness, put at the end of our existence, for only think what life would be worth if death were at the beginning!'"

The Colorado beetle commission wants twenty-five thousand dollars more to complete its report. As this valuable and important commission has already succeeded in perfecting a plan by which the Colorado beetle can be exterminated at a cost of three dollars and twenty-five cents per beetle, and is confident that it can, if it has the time and means, reduce the cost to about a dollar and a-half, we think they ought to have the money.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

—A little boy who went to church was told to remember the text, which was: "Why stand ye here all the day idle? Go into my vineward and work, and whatsoever is right, that I will pay thee." Johnny came home and was asked to repeat the text. He thought it over for a while, and then cried out, "What do you stand round here doing nuffin' for? Go into my barnyard and go to work, and I'll make it all right with you."

—Mrs. Gaines, surrounded by a group of interested listeners in the parlor of the hotel, was laughing and carrying on as merry as a girl of sixteen, telling strange anecdotes of her most strange and romantic career. "Is that so?" said a person in the circle repeatedly. "I never heard any one say 'Is that so?' without thinking of an alligator story," said the little woman. "Have any of you ever heard it? Well—a credulous stranger was going down to the Red River in the small packet that navigates that stream. The man ensconced himself in the pilot house and kept up a continual volley of interrogatives. 'Are there many alligators in this stream, stranger?' 'Hundreds of them; indeed, I may say millions of them!' 'Is—that—so—stranger?' 'Never told a lie, in my life, sir. One time we were running a race, and everything was excitement. To our surprise, the other boat passed. "Throw over the lines," said the captain. The lines were thrown overboard, and the alligators took the lines and they just made tracks, and they shot ahead of the other boat and run our boat down the stream so fast that in five minutes we were out of sight.' 'Is—that—so—stranger?' 'Never told a lie in my life. Another time the boat struck on a bar. We worked and worked, but she didn't move a peg. "Throw out the lines," said the captain. The lines were tossed into the water, and the alligators seized them and drew us off as slick as the skin on a boiled potato.' 'Is—that—so—stranger?' 'Never told a lie in my life. One time all the alligators got sick and were about to die. "Throw over the medicine," said the captain. The medicine chest was emptied into the river and the alligators all got well.' 'Is—that—so—stranger?' 'Never told a lie in my life. After a while the captain got sick and died, and the alligators held a meeting and adopted resolutions and resolved to wear mourning for thirty days. Each alligator clapped a chunk of mud over his right eye, and the meeting adjourned.' 'Is—that—so—stranger?' 'Never told a lie in my life. Read about George Washington and the hatchet early in my infantile career.' "—[*Washington Letter to Chicago Times.*

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THE delegates of Fayette county are instructed for Hon. JAMES H. HOPKINS for Governor and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination. The feeling in favor of our Western candidate is gaining in different parts of the State, and the chances are he will receive the nomination without much trouble.

DOORKEEPER POLK of the House at Washington, was entirely too amiable and good natured, and Congressmen too persistent in their demands for places for their familiars. As a result, he appointed more assistants than the law authorized, and the Committee on Civil Service Reform, investigating the case, report in favor of giving the Doorkeeper the "grand bounce." There is nothing to show the Doorkeeper was corrupt; he was only too complaisant, and his head goes to the basket as an atonement for the sins of Congressmen. He is made a scape-goat. Justice must be vindicated.

HERE is a stump speech on the tariff on iron. The duty per ton on pig iron was as follows at the dates indicated:

Under the tariff of 1816	$10 00
Under the tariff of 1824	13 60
Under the tariff of 1827	10 00
Under the tariff of 1842	9 00
Under the tariff of 1846	7 00
Under the tariff of 1857	5 00
Under the tariff of 1861	9 00
Under the tariff of 1870	7 00
Under the tariff of 1872	6 30

It was GRANT who signed the bill reducing the duty on iron from $9 to $7 per ton, and he it was, too, who signed the bill reducing the duty from $7 to $6 30. The law making such reductions was passed by a Republican Congress.

A LAWYERS' GRAB.

Every town and city has its story of the big fees of lawyers, how they absorb the oysters and send the client off with the shells—but the way a syndicate of New York attorneys have managed to get away with the estate of the late JAMES B. TAYLOR, is a little ahead of anything we have lately read of. Mr. TAYLOR died in 1870, and his estate was then estimated at nearly $2,000,000, with about $150,000 debts or claims against it. The shrinkage of values and the grab of the lawyers who preyed upon it has resulted in wiping it nearly all out. The demands of the lawyers were so great that all other creditors had to stand to one side. It was, in fact, seven years after Mr. TAYLOR's death before a sufficient sum could be taken away from the lawyers to pay for the coffin in which Mr. TAYLOR was buried. The estate has been reduced by litigation and lawyers' fees until the widow and other legatees get nothing from the proceeds, and the creditors will not be paid over twenty-five cents on the dollar on their claims. The lawyers have eaten up the balance, and have been sanctioned by the Surrogate. A partial list of the law expenses under the will foots $233,750, covering fees running from $35,000 down to $750, which was the lowest charge. STOUGHTON, Minister to Russia, is one of a trio who bagged $35,000; HENRY L. CLINTON, a Tammany politician, got away with $30,000; and JOHN E. DEVLIN, special Administrator, had the modest bill of $20,000. Senator CONKLING is down for $4,300, and his colleague, Senator KERNAN, for $5,600. These are the claims that have been paid, but how many more are to be presented no one ventures to guess. The creditors of this two million estate, whose claims are about $200,000, have begun proceedings to open the question of "allowance" to lawyers, and if possible reduce the amount so a little may be left for the widow and creditors. But a New York paper suggests this will only make matters worse, as the lawyers will probably expect extra allowance for defending what they have already taken.

THE LAW IN HER OWN HANDS.

Almost every week from some part of the country, we have news of an enterprising female taking the law into her own hands, and with rawhide, pistol or bowie knife, righting her grievances, even to the extreme of cold-blooded and very often treacherous and cowardly murder. There is not much difference in the cases. They are all of a class, and the shooting of her "lover" by a woman in a disreputable waiter-girl saloon on Fifth avenue, Wednesday evening, is typical of the class. Occasionally some of these outbursts of feminine vengeance appeal strongly to the sympathies of the public, and public opinion impulsively justifies even the taking of life. This feeling enters the jury box, and no matter how plainly the court lays down the law and points out the duty of jurors, a verdict of acquittal follows as a matter of course. The girl leaves the court room a heroine in her own estimation and in that of her class. There have been many such cases, and the evil flowing from them is that abandoned women have come to consider they have an undoubted right to redress their wrongs with pistol or knife. Many of these women in emergency or provocation arm themselves, just as their depraved male associates do, and the criminal records show a rapidly growing disposition on their part to use weapons. In some respects the fallen woman is more desperate and ready for crime, than her paramour. The way is open to him to regain his lost position—if he ever has *publicly* lost it—while as for her the future holds out only lower depths of sin and degradation. In view, therefore, of the leniency of courts and juries, and the halo of romance thrown about the femenine avenger, who, as sometimes happens, executes summary justice on her betrayer, is it any wonder that the loose woman of the town should be gradually educating herself in the use of firearms as a method or exacting a certain sort of consideration or certain measure of "rights" from her male associates. Police officers state the possession of a revolver, and a willingness to use it, is rapidly becoming a characteristic of the class.

All this, it seems to us, flows from the causes already cited. The courts and juries are much to blame. Public opinion has become demoralized, in the mawkish sympathy it throws about women who take the law in their own hands, and in the twinkling of an eye constitute themselves judge, jury and executioner. The press has its share of responsibility, and it is a great one, in the columns of sensational narrative it devotes to such cases, thereby making the criminal a heroine in the eyes of her set, and teaching them the road to a notoriety, which is the same thing as fame to the poor creatures. But very likely the most prolific cause of the perversion of all human and Christian sentiment, in the hearts of these soiled doves, is the pernicious literature with which the country is flooded, in the way of "cheap and nasty" novels, and the lower grade of illustrated papers. They do incalculable mischief, not alone to those who have already graduated in vice, but to the countless thousands of young people just entering the stage of active life, and nearing that momentous parting of the roads, which promise lives of sin and misery or virtue and usefulness.

THAT FISHING AWARD.

Mr. DELFOSSE, the Belgian Minister, tells the story of his appointment as umpire of the Fishery Commission in quite a different way from Mr. BLAINE. He says he did not seek the place; it was a disagreeable and responsible duty; and that both Sir EDWARD THORTON, the British Minister, and Secretary FISH sought him and urged his acceptance. He complains our State Department has withheld the arguments in the case, which would sustain his decision. We are a little suspicious BLAINE's blast was part of his regular pyrotechnic system. The much-vaunted treaty of Washington provided for submitting three separate questions to abitration—namely, the great question of the Alabama claims, which was submited to the Geneva tribunal; the Northwestern boundary question, which was submitted to the Emperor of Germany, and the fishery question, which was submitted to the Halifax Commission, composed of an American and one British referee, with Mr. DELFOSS as umpire, selected, according to agreement between the two nations, by the Austrian Minister in London. The Geneva award was largely in our favor; so much so that the Government, after paying all claims, has on its hands a balance of over five millions. The Northwestern boundary question was substantially decided in our favor by the Emperor of Germany. And now that England has got a favorable decision in the fishery question, in the absence of any pretense of fraud, it does seem to be a picayune business that Brother JONATHAN should haggle over the award, even if it does relieve the treasury of the unappropriated balance voted us at Geneva. The idea of repudiating the payment of Mr. DELFOSSE's award, has very naturally stirred the bile of the Dominion press. The St. John's (N. B.) *Telegraph* referring to the *Herald* and BLAINE sensations on the subject, says:

> No one need be surprised if the award is repudiated. It would be a fiting sequel to the imposition of a duty on fish cans, the Silver bill and election of a President by fraud and forgery. If the people of the United States are willing to write themselves down a nation of swindlers and repudiators, that is their own concern, they always were a cheap people, and the last illustration of the extreme cheapness at which they hold their reputation will hurt them far more than it does us. We lose a sum of money which, although considerable, is, in a national point of view, not large; they will lose what is of far more value—their reputation as an honest people and the respect and confidence of the civilized world.

SOMETHING TO BEAT CAMERON.

We direct attention to a letter in another column from Philadelphia, signed "Anti-Cameron Republican," on the subject of a union of the forces in Pennsylvania opposed to Ring rule at Harrisburg, with the Chief Ringster in the United States Senate. The calculations of our correspondent, based on the November election, show it is entirely feasible by such union to carry the Legislature even over the disfranchising apportionment. We hardly believe it can be done otherwise. Our correspondent is one of thousands of Republicans in the State who are willing and anxious to smash the machine, and will unite in any honorable movement that promises such a result. They know that CAMERON, MACKEY and KEMBLE have control of the Republican organization, and that the only way to emancipate it is to defeat the election of DON CAMERON this fall. That will break their power.

We believe it our duty, as well as the highest political expediency, even from a partisan standpoint, to labor for such unity of action this fall as will redeem Pennsylvania from the control of the most reckless, corrupt and unscrupulous conspiracy that has ever aspired to wield power in the State. As we said before, this union will involve no sacrifice of principle by any one; it is not to promote the ambition of any aspirant; but it is in the interest of good government at Harrisburg, honest representation at Washington, and the welfare and prosperity of the people of the State. Hon. F. W. HUGHES, in his letter to THE POST printed the other day, antagonizes our suggestions, and would have the "Nationals" take the field, with the sole purpose of overthrowing the National banking system, which now seems to be in a fair way of being disposed of by the action of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans in Congress. We notice the CAMERON papers are more than satisfied with Mr. HUGHES' position. The *Gazette* of this city, has fine words for his pluck and independence. Of course the motive for this is transparent. They see that Mr. HUGHES, whatever may be his aims, is playing directly into their hands.

Mr. HUGHES, in his letter, spoke of THE POST "proposing bargains," and we notice in one or two Democratic papers, which seem content to rest quietly under Ring rule, a suggestion of the same kind. We proposed no bargains, but simply a union of the anti-CAMERON forces in the election of members of the Legislature, to secure a common purpose, viz.: the overthrow of the CAMERON dynasty in the State. We want no secret intriguing and plotting, such as the Ringsters have already commenced in the interest of their chief. They propose to buy his way to the Senate, (just as the elder CAMERON did,) by having their own men run for the Legislature as Greenback candidates in districts where it is advisable. The union that THE POST proposes, to defeat these skillful and unscrupulous plotters, backed as they are by great money resources, is an open, fair and manly one. We would have nothing done in secret or in the way of bargaining. First catch your hare, etc., is a good maxim. But we believe the deep-seated and justifiable animosity of the people against the CAMERON corruptionists can be aroused to a pitch that will sweep the State. Only let it be known that a united effort is to be made, in absolute good faith, and the details will quickly arrange themselves. A Legislature can be elected of material that will honor the State and faithfully serve the people. Otherwise we will have a repetition of the banded brigands now wearing the CAMERON yoke at the State Capitol.

THE Royal Engineers of the British army have been ordered to get ready for immediate service. This force consists of forty companies and three troops, commanded by 877 officers. If the Congress meets on March 30, England will have, probably, two army corps of 30,000 men each, and no more, ready for service. Unlike Germany, the British Government is by no means prepared, in a military sense, for a great war, and such a war as she appears to be willing to risk now will consume the greater portion of the $3,000,000,000 surplus money reported in her possession. The Crimean war, which was a comparatively insignificant event, cost $500,000,000, and England did not have over 60,000 men engaged. A continental struggle now will require the production of her whole registered force of all classes, amounting to about 600,000 men. She, of course, expects to engage her navy principally, and, of course, in that direction she has reason to brag.

CONGRESSMAN WHITTHORNE, of Tennessee, has been frank enough to admit on the floor of the House, that all the Democracy want in the way of Civil Service Reform, is to have all Republican office-holders superseded by Democrats.—*Dispatch*

Well, with all the professions of civil service reform made by Republicans the last decade, have they amounted to any thing else than keeping Republicans *in* office and Democrats *out?* And worse than that the offices have generally been distributed to the belongings of some clique inside the Republican party, to the exclusion of reputable Republicans. There is hardly a federal officer in Pennsylva to-day but belongs to the CAMERONS; they may render lip-service to HAYES, but when real work is wanted they take orders from CAMERON. Republicans have held and used the federal offices in this country, to the exclusion of Democrats, ever since 1861. They have made the civil service a bye-word and reproach. The first practical step in the way of reform is the very one Representative WHITTHORNE suggests. There must be a new deal; a letting in of light; a thorough ridding out of the Augean stables. A clean sweeping new broom should go through the nooks and crannies of all the offices, and this broom should be in Democratic hands.

THE Sergeant-at-Arms of the House at Harrisburg seems to be decidedly in bad odor. He has been indicted in Chester county for permitting BULLARD to escape, but notwithstanding this has had the brass to ask the State to pay the expenses attending the escape. But there are more serious charges against him. In two Schuylkill county contested election cases, he asked for $1,626 69 for witnesses' fees and mileage. The *Legislative Record* containing his bill of particulars got over to Pottsville, leading to the disclosure that of some seventeen witnesses reported by him to have been in attendance in one case from fourteen to thirty-two days, only three were in attendance over two days, altogether, and thirteen of them do not live in the district. One of them, D. B. GREEN, is an ex-judge, and instead of serving fourteen days only attended one day in this case. In the other case he asks pay for eighteen to thirty-two days. This list is said to be equally fraudulent. The fraud being exposed, the Legislature will of course immediately appropriate the money.

THE silver bullion certificates, if the pending bill preses Congress, will be issued in denominations of $10, $20, $50, $100 and $1,000, each representing 412½ grains, and receivable, without limit, for all due to the United States. The certificates are to be payable, less the expense for coinage and transportation, in silver coin, or bars of fine silver, at the option of the Government. The certificates are to be issued at New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Denver, San Francisco, Carson City, Bois City, and at all places where there is either a mint or an assay office. They are to be redeemable at San Francisco for all points west of the Rocky Mountains, and at New York for all points east of Denver.

OWING to the exceptionally open winter, and the almost complete absence of frost in the southern section of the Union, the medical officers of the Government and of maritime ports maintain there is danger of the prevalence of yellow fever the coming season. The most stringent measures to prevent this will be urged upon Congress. Representatives of the Southern boards of health are now in Washington to call the attention of Congress to this subject. It is proposed to give the marine hospital service a more general control of quarantine regulations. The Government is officially advised of the prevalence of yellow fever at Havana and Rio Janeiro.

THE supplement to bill 102, passed by the Legislature Thursday, gives the taxpayer the option to pay the whole of his tax, with a rebate of five per cent. on the second installment, at the first payment, the time for which is extended so as to include the month of April. As telegraphed, there seems to be a doubt whether the bill will be of much account to taxpayers this year, except to the extent of paying the first installment in April, instead of confining its payment to the month of March.

CHICAGO is Porkopolis. During the year ending the first of the present month there were four millions of hogs packed in that city. The prices paid during 1876-7 were nearly 50 per cent. higher than those of the year just closed, and the prices of the products are correspondingly low. To reach prices of 1875-6 the present prices would have to come up nearly 90 per cent.

IT is stated the political firm of TILDEN and HEWITT has been dissolved by mutual consent. But for the shilly-shally course of the junior member of the firm, it is probable the senior member would have succeeded to his rights on the fourth of March, 1877.

UNCLE JAKE ZIEGLER says he would like to be Lieutenant Governor. Well, he could preside over the Senate with as much dignity and more ability than any other man, whoever he might be.

SURVEYORS are now locating a railroad line from Minnequa, Bradford county, on the line of the Northern Central Railroad, to the coal fields on Little Pine creek, in Tioga and Lycoming counties. The road is twenty-five miles long. The Bradford *Argus* says that Colonel Potts is connected with the enterprise, which is conducted under the auspices of Philadelphia and Boston capitalists. This coal road is a connecting link with a projected road leading to Binghamton, New York, and bringing the Lycoming coal fields seventy-eight miles nearer Eastern markets. It is also expected and proposed to continue this same connection from Minnequa west, to the mouth of the Sunnemahoning in Clearfield county, where it will connect with the low grade division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, thus making direct connection from Boston to Pittsburgh and Chicago, via Albany, Binghamton, Towanda, Minnequa Wellsboro to Pittsburg, shortening the rail connection from Boston to Pittsburgh one hundred and thirty-five miles. The consumption of bituminous coal in Northern New York and the East and on Lake Champlain is immense. They are at present using coke for furnaces in New York State and on Lake Champlain that is prepared in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, which is shipped to Boston via Erie, Pa., and New York Central Railroad.

A COMPARISON of the *personnel* of the American Congress and English Parliament is interesting. There are 76 members of the United States Senate, and 298 members of the House of Representatives—total, 369. As many as 242 of this total, being more than two-thirds, are lawyers. The British Parliament consists of exactly 500 hereditary noblemen, of all ranks, in the House of lords, and 652 elected members in the House of Commons—total in both legislative chambers, 1,152. Only about ten noblemen in the upper house have practiced as lawyers. In the House of Commons 239 out of the 652 members are active or retired members of the army or navy; 176 connected with the nobility; 145 railway men; 102 official, it being part of the British system that the principal members of the Government shall sit in one or other of the legislative chambers, there to answer such questions as may be put to them, and to conduct the ministerial action in Parliament as regards taxation, expenditure, law making, &c. One hundred and twenty members of the House of Commons are lawyers; 120 connected with manufactures, commerce and trade; 32 with money; 78 literary, professional and scientific. The liquor interest (spirits, ale and porter) has 20 direct representatives, there being, however, 16 brewers to 1 distiller, the odd three being set down as "brewers and bankers." No member of Parliament in either house receives any salary out of the public purse.

THE Legislature of Pennsylvania has long acted on the assumption that what may be good (or bad) for Philadelphia or Pittsburgh may not be so for the rest of the State, and so the two extremes, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, are often joined together as the subjects of local laws which do not apply to other parts of the State. This is what the House has done by confining the operations of the bill requiring engineers of portable or stationary engines to obtain licenses, to "counties having over 250,000 inhabitants." Philadelphia and Allegheny counties are the only ones that answer this requirement, but why it should be desirable to compel engineers in the two counties to procure licenses as guarantees of their fitness to take charge of an engine, while allowing incompetent men to act as engineers, without licenses, in Reading, Pottsville, Scranton, Lancaster, Harrisburg and all other parts of the State, is one of those things which no one but a member of the Legislature can be expected to comprehend.

VIENNA on the blue Danube, the Kaiserstadt, the Court city of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, has adopted a curious method of raising funds for carrying on the Municipal Government. Its authorities have issued certificates, redeemable in 1924, guaranteed by the Imperial Government, and bearing a low rate of interest. In order to induce people to invest, the city has provided a kind of a lottery in which there are to be four drawings annually, each certificate being liable to draw the prize of $50,000. The cashier of a New York bank was arrested Friday on the charge of sending these Vienna lottery circulars through the mails, but the Judge decided that there was no element of fraud in the Vienna scheme, as each bondholder received a quid pro quo for his investment, aside from the lottery feature.

BEN WADE'S property, which is left to his widow, amounts to a total value of $65,000. It is related of Wade, that once upon a time, after holding court, he seated himself beside a friend, and said to him: "Brother—I have studied the scriptures of divine truth prayerfully and carefully for my own salvation, in order to find the dividing line between the rich and poor. You know it is said to be almost impossible for a rich man to inherit the kingdom of heaven, and I have arrived at the conclusion, that if in a period of forty years a man accumulates over $20,000, he gets it dishonestly, and there is no salvation for him. To live a perfectly honest life, and deal justly in that time, he cannot, at the age of forty, get beyond that sum, so I have agreed on that amount."

THE Democratic County Committee of Fayette county met at Uniontown on Wednesday and elected Ferd Laughead and Isaac Cochran delegates to the State Convention, with John G. Jacobs and William Ebbert alternates, and unanimously instructed them to vote for Hon. James H. Hopkins for Governor, and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

PHILADELPHIA let loose on the world over six hundred graduated doctors and dentists last week.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

BAYARD TAYLOR is six feet high, weighs 200 pounds, and is eminent for almost everything but piety.

IN Rio Janeiro it is no unusual thing to see the boys of twenty-one whose mothers are no more than thirty-three.

BRICK POMEROY has retired from the Nationals and wants to attend the spring opening of some newer party.

MRS. EATON, whose husband was a member of President Jackson's Cabinet, is to have a monthly pension of $50.

A YOUNG lady amateur remarks that while she doesn't object to the "Loan of a Lover," she does disapprove of his keeping Lent.

IT is said that Miss Agnes Robertson will star through the country next season with two new plays, written for her by Mr. Tom Taylor.

THE French have a new way of committing suicide. When a Frenchman feels weary of life he merely calls Paul de Cassagnac a liar.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, who is at least a septuagenarian, speaks of Judge Jeremiah as "Old Black and his crew." But then, boys will be boys."

THE Houston (Texas) *Telegram* commenting on a decision of a local judge says there is too much justice tempered with whisky in that State.

KING HUMBERT desired to assist at the Papal obsequies, and was politely offered a seat in the gallery reserved for foreign Princes. He didn't accept it.

"FOOLS as has money were made for them that's got brains and money," is the sentiment which the Tichborne claimant copied into his commonplace book.

THE next Royal marriage impending is said to be that of the Queen of Spain's elder sister, the Princess Christine, and the Duke of Genoa, cousin of the King of Italy.

MRS. LYDIA MARIA CHILD, now a very aged lady, will soon publish a volume containing "the wise sayings of all nations," upon which she has been engaged for many years.

MR. HEW AINSLIE, the author of the well-known poem, "Ingleside," died at Louisville, Ky., yesterday at the age of eighty-six years. He was a Scotchman by birth.

THE oldest ex-United States Senator alive is Peleg Sprague, of Boston, who was Senator from Maine for the six years from 1829 to 1835. He is eighty-six years old and is blind.

A KENTUCKY writer notes that Robert Letcher, when a young man, worked upon the Executive Mansion as a bricklayer, and afterwards, in 1849, lived in it as Governor of Kentucky.

MR. WILLIAM B. ASTOR has just bought for $10,000 Gen. Phillips, a horse which has won many races in the Gulf States, and which the Galveston *News* predicts will be at four years old the fastest horse of his age in the country.

MR. WM. LLOYD GARRISON intends, on the 13th of next October, to celebrate the anniversary of his acquirement of the printer's trade in Newburyport, by taking a "case" and setting some type. He is now seventy-four years old.

THE friends of Courtney, the oarsman, who live in Auburn, New York, have offered to put up a stake of $10,000 that he can defeat any competitor who will go to Owasco Lake and row against him.

COLONEL T. W. HIGGINSON, who has been as good an abolitionist as Wendell Phillips or William Lloyd Garrison, finds, after a recent visit to South Carolina, that the President's southern policy has been the best thing for the colored people.

APROPOS of the only duty which General Comly, Minister to the Sandwich Islands, says he is called upon to perform, which is to take a drink now and then with the dusky Secretary of State, the vote in Ohio is unanimously in favor of his ability to do it.

NAVIGATION on the great lakes is practically open a month or six weeks earlier than usual. The ice has been less than in any season within forty years. Propellers could easily make the trip between Buffalo and Chicago, but shippers hesitate about starting them.

A PHILADELPHIA personal: "When Mr. A. J. Drexel and Mr. George W. Childs walk each afternoon out Chestnut street, their silk hats come off at the rate of five salutations per square. The wear and tear of the leather linings is very great in consequence."

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN is the foremost man at the Bar of England in international, commercial and personal property law, and the only man who has returned a fee because he had not time to attend to the case—a rare thing in England. He is known and esteemed in all society of learned men both in England and France.

SENATOR RANDOLPH of New Jersey, is an inventor. Among the ingenious exhibits of American labor-saving machinery at the Paris Exposition will be an excavating machine contrived by the Senator, and capable of digging a trench a mile long, three feet deep and nearly a foot wide in ten hours, or equal to the labor of one hundred men.

IT is claimed that Mr. Hayes appointed "Buttermilk Smith" a major and paymaster, as he had already made him chief of the Appointment Bureau in the Treasury, because he was a classmate of the President and of Stanley Matthews. In three years he may go upon the retired list with an annual salary of $3,200 as long as he lives.

A DISPATCH from San Antonio, Texas, announces the death of Captain Campbell D. Emory, United States army. Captain Emory was a graduate of West Point and was appointed from Pennsylvania, his native State. At the outbreak of the war in 1861, Mr. Emory was commissioned second lieutenant in the 6th Infantry. At the time of his death he was Judge Advocate for the Department of Texas and aid-de-camp to Gen. Ord.

WILLIAM BOYLE of Philadelphia, enjoys the celebrity of being probably the oldest hearse driver in the country, having driven for one undertaking firm thirty-one years and fourteen years for others. During these forty-five years he has attended at least three funerals a day. He drove John Quincy Adam's body through Philadelphia, and also officiated at the funerals in that city of Zachary Taylor, President Lincoln and Vice-President Wilson. The greatest funeral which he ever attended was that of John Price Wetherell, when he headed a procession of three hundred carriages.

VON HILLERN NOWHERE.

International Walking-Match for the Championship Belt in London.

Howse the Winner, Covering 129 Miles in the Unprecedented Time in 23 Hours and 58 Minutes.

LONDON, March 12.—The international twenty-six hour walking match, for £200 and the champion belt, typical of the championship of the world, had twenty competitors. Among them were the following famous pedestrians: Wm. Vaughan of Chester, the 100-mile champion; Wm. Howse of London; Wm. Ide, fifty-mile champion; Wm. Perkins, Peter Crossland and James Lewis.

Unusual interest was manifested in the affair, as it was the first event of the kind since May, 1876, when in a twenty-four-hour walk for the championship of the world, Vaughan walked 100 miles in eighteen hours, fifty-one minutes and thirty-five seconds, and 120 miles in twenty-three hours and forty-five minutes. In the same tournament William Howse walked 116 6-7 miles, and Crossland 113 5-7 miles in twenty-four hours. Since that performance Crossland had covered 126 miles and 1,500 yards at Manchester, September 12, 1876, and it was the general opinion that the present contest lay between William Vaughan of Chester, and Peter Crossland of Sheffield. Large sums of money were wagered on the contest, and Vaughan was the favorite. Over ten thousand spectators assembled.

At the start Hancock led for an hour, but Howse took the lead at thirty-eight miles. At this point Vaughan, who up to this occasion had walked the longest recorded distance for twenty-four hours, was going at a terrible pace, and his long stride and capital form seemed to justify his backers, who were laying £25 to £20 that he would win, and £50 to £40 that he would walk one hundred and twenty miles in twenty-six hours; but in the sixty-eighth mile he gave up exhausted. At the end of fifty miles Howse led, having covered the distance in nine hours two minutes and ten seconds. Hancock was second and Ide, the champion, at that distance third.

Lewis now put on steam, and at seventy-five miles the race between Howse, Ide and Lewis became exciting. At one hundred miles, which was made in the fastest time ever made, Howse was leading. His time for that distance was 18 hours, 7 minutes, 57 seconds. The best previous time, made by Vaughan, in May, 1876, was 18 hours, 51 minutes, 35 seconds. Lewis was right on top of Howse, and also beat the best time on record for one hundred miles, covering the distance in 18 hours, 42 minutes, 35 seconds.

As night approached over 15,000 persons were present, and the contest between Lewis, who was comparatively unknown, and the champion, Howse, was very exciting. Heavy wagers were laid on the result, and it was hard to keep the excited crowd back. Just before the close Lewis fell fainting and exhausted, after having walked one hundred and twenty-six miles in twenty four hours, which beats all previous performances. Howse, nearly exhausted, continued on, and in twenty-three hours and fifty-eight minutes, covered 129 miles—the most remarkable feat of walking ever accomplished since Vaughan, in May, 1876, covered 120 miles in less than twenty-four hours, and Crossland 120 miles and 1,500 yards in twenty-four hours. Hancock walked 113¾ miles in twenty-four hours, Crossland 110½ miles in twenty-four hours. Courtney was the only other pedestrian that walked 100 miles.

DRUNKEN CONGRESSMEN.

A Statesman from the Mother of States Who Should Retire.

The mantle of charity for other good traits of Hon. Beverly Douglas of Virginia, has constrained newspaper men thus far to withhold from the public his almost daily appearance in the House in an intoxicated condition. His actions on Wednesday however, so flagrantly violated the proprieties that to further extenuate the offense would be doing the gentleman himself an injustice. While Conger of Michigan, was making a partisan speech, and taunting the Democratic side with what he alleged was its insidious attempt to pay Southern mail contractors, Douglas came into the House in a beastly state of intoxication. Advancing to the center of the Democratic side he attempted to interrupt Conger to ask him a question. Cox, of New York, who was in the chair, sought to save the Virginia gentleman the mortification of publicly advertising his maudlin condition by rapping him down with the gavel. Douglas refused to be seated, and when Cox with increased energy kept pounding away, Douglas, loud enough to be heard in the galleries, cried out, "Oh, you needn't rap; I am not going to be pounded down—you can't knock me down." Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson then proceeded to where the bellicose member stood, but instead of heeding his request for quiet, Douglas made a pass at him with his fists, and subsequently, when Ellis of Louisiana, got in between them, he continued to gesticulate menacingly at Thompson. He was finally quieted, and thus further public exposure was avoided. At a subsequent period of the day Douglas declared his intention to challenge Thompson. It seems that he took decided umbrage at Thompson because he had come to him and requested order. Douglas said that not only he, but the entire House was out of order, and that for Thompson to have singled him out as the only one out of order was an indignity his blue blood would not brook. In the afternoon he tried to get into Thompson's office to settle the matter after the approved method of gentlemen, but was dissuaded from his purpose by friends. This is not the first time this session that Mr. Douglass has made a spectacle of himself, but it is the first time that the Chair has been obliged to make an effort to remove him. Douglas is a man of talent and liberal education, and a gentleman when he is sober. He has not been sober for two consecutive weeks this winter. His Virginia colleagues feel very much chagrined, but they say they have no means of preventing the recurrence of the spectacle.

Edmunds's Little Joke.

[Washington Cor. Buffalo Advertiser.]

Senator Edmunds says there are so many Presidential candidates on the Committee on Judiciary, that business is very much behind. He says that on the day when the committee meets, Conkling will come in first and find a slim attendance. He will sit a little while, impatiently, and say:

"Well, I don't suppose there will be a quorum this morning, and I have other matters to attend to. If Davis and Thurman would drop their Presidential aspirations and attend to committee business we could do something."

And he will go out. Then Thurman will come in and ask:

"Where's Conkling?"

When told that he had been in and left to look after other matters, he will say:

"Where Davis?"

"Davis hain't come."

"Well," Thurman will say, "Conkling and Davis have got the Presidency on the brain, and of course we can't expect anything of them. Call me when you get a quorum."

And he will go out. Then Davis will come in and say:

"Well, Conkling and Thurman are absent again. Those two men are so busy working up their Presidential campaigns that they neglect their Senatorial duties."

And so it goes, every week, Edmunds says.

THE HOUSE OF DEATH.

Not a hand has lifted the latchet
 Since she went out of the door—
No footsteps shall cross the threshold
 Since she can come in no more.

There is rust upon locks and hinges,
 And mould and blight on the walls,
And silence faints in the chambers,
 And darkness waits in the halls—

Waits as all things have waited
 Since she went, that day of spring,
Borne in her pallid splendor
 To dwell in the Court of the King.

With lilies on brow and bosom,
 With robes of silken sheen,
And her wonderful, frozen beauty
 The lilies and silk between.

Red roses she left behind her,
 But they died long, long ago—
'Twas the odorous ghost of a blossom
 That seemed through the dark to glow.

The garments she left mock the shadows
 With hints of womanly grace,
And her image swims in the mirror
 That was so used to her face.

The birds make insolent music
 Where the sunshine riots outside,
And the winds are merry and wanton
 With the summer's pomp and pride.

But in this desolate mansion,
 Where love has closed the door,
Nor sunshine nor summer shall enter,
 Since she can come in no more.
Louise Chandler Moulton.

SPEAKING PHONOGRAPH.

The Most Wonderful Invention of the Age.

How to Stereotype Oral Utterances and Reproduce Them When You Are in the Grave.

THE WONDERS OF THE PHONOGRAPH.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

The experiments made with Professor Edison's Recording Phonograph are something wonderful. The instrument itself is said to be of very simple construction, and does not occupy more space than a volume of Webster's Unabridged. A thin diaphragm, made of type metal, is inserted in a gutta percha mouth-piece. The vibrations of the voice jar the diaphragm, which has in its center, on the under side, a fine steel point. Around a finely grooved brass cylinder is wrapped a sheet of tin foil. Turning the cylinder with a crank, the operator talks into the mouth-piece, and the vibrations caused are recorded by the steel point upon the revolving tin foil, in a series of dots like those made by the old Morse recording telegraph. After the sentences are completed, the operator turns the cylinder back to the point of starting. The steel point kept down by a rubber spring, trips from hole to hole in the tin foil, causing the diaphragm to vibrate just as it did when the operator was talking. Their vibration causes a corresponding opening and closing of the valves of the diapragm, and reproduces the words, intonations and accents of the speaker with perfect accuracy. It is said that no mimic could do so well. There is in it the accuracy of mechanism. Matrices in sulphur of the indented tin-foil are easily made, and can be indefinitely multiplied. So that it is possible to reproduce not only the language, but the tones and accents of a speaker as often as one may desire. Simple as the contrivance is, it is marvelous in its results. Like other inventions, it is, doubtless, capable of great improvements. Its sensitiveness to sound for example, will be so refined as not to make it necessary to speak into the mouth-piece in order to set the diaphragm and the steel point in motion. It will become like the human ear, in its acute reception and transmission of sounds. All that will then be necessary will be to possess a phonographic instrument, and turn the crank when speaking is in order, to have it accurately recorded. Already one instrument has been constructed capable of recording 48,000 words.

Now, with one of these instruments (and they are of portable size) under his arm, one can attend a lecture or a public meeting, and not only enjoy it himself, but take so faithful a record of it that he can reproduce not only word for word, but tone for tone. The audiences of the future will present a curious spectacle—each auditor not only listening, but turning the crank of a phonograph instrument with the motion of the grinders of a hurdy-gurdy, that he may have it for reproduction in the home circle.

Such an instrument must prove invaluable in Courts of law. For example, if there have been matrimonial difficulties leading to suits for divorce, the domestic phonograph will be called for as the highest forms of evidence, and the exact words of husband and wife be reproduced in the hearing of Court and jury. For we take it for granted that every prudent husband and faithful wife will be provided with one of these little instruments, to take down words that may pass between them which may have a bearing on the case. Even the Courts will need them to take the evidence of witnesses. They cannot err, and even short-hand reporters may do that. But the phonographs will be as faithful as the photographs, and if disputes arise, as they frequently do between opposing counsel, all the Court will need to do will be to call for the sheet of tinfoil on which John Smith's or Bill Jones' testimony is recorded, and have it repeated. This will end the dispute.

Indeed there is a hardly a conceivable circumstance in human life where the phonograph will be invaluable. In verbal transactions between merchants and business men, in intercourse with distinguished people, all that is said and done may be put on record, and in such a way that whenever required, either in business or pleasure, it may be reproduced with absolute accuracy. The notes of Patti, of Nilsson, of Cary and of all the great singers, and dramatists, may be bottled up, so to speak, and carried home with you. They may be multiplied, if worth the trouble, ten thousand times. Everybody can have a prima donna, or a great tragedian, or a fine comedian, barring presence and gesture, in his own house, and whenever he requires them. If he wants to know how Edwin Booth interpreted a doubtful passage in Shakspeare, or how Patti rendered a difficult aria in Verdi or Rossini, or how a great reader accented a sentence in "Paradise Lost," or any other work of literature, he will have only to turn to the record of his phonograph and reproduce it.

AN EXHIBITION IN PHILADELPHIA.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Were the veracious Munchausen in attendence at an exhibition which was given yesterday in the Philadelphia Local Telegraph Company's office, Third and Chestnut streets, of Professor Thomas A. Edison's marvelous invention called the speaking phonograph, he might have triumphantly said, "I told you so" with reference to at least one of his yarns—the story of his journey by post from St. Petersburg during a winter of uncommon severity. Finding myself in a narrow lane," he narrates, "I bade the postilion give a signal with his horn that other travelers might not meet us in the narrow passage. He blew with all his might, but his endeavors were in vain; he could not make the horn sound, which was unaccountable and rather unfortunate for soon after we found another coach coming the other way." After telling how he got the vehicle and horses around the obstructing team, by carrying them under his arm, one at a time, over the fence, through part of the field and then over the fence again, the conscientious chronicler continues: "We arrived at the inn where my postillion and I refreshed ourselves. He hung the horn on a peg near the kitchen fire; I sat on the other side. Suddenly we heard a *tereng! tereng! teng! teng!* We looked around and now found the reason the postillion had not been able to sound his horn; his tunes were frozen in it, and came out by thawing, plain enough, and much to the credit of the driver, so that the honest fellow entertained us for some time with a successive variety of tunes without putting his mouth to the horn."

Yesterday's exhibition, to say the least, was equally as remarkable as the one described by Baron Munchausen. It demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of some of Philadelphia's most intelligent citizens, who were present by invitation of Mr. Henry H. Bentley, president of the Local Telegraph Company, that a person can, so to speak, bottle up any quantity of his vocal utterance, and at the end of an indefinite period of time, cause the "bottle" to reproduce it exactly as it originally came from his lips.

WHAT THE THING IS.

The instrument was operated sometimes by Mr. Bentley, but principally by Mr. James Adams, the inventor's representative. Mr. Adams, a highly-intelligent Scotchman, with a strongly-marked Scotch accent in his speech, has been for five years the assistant of Professor Edison in the latter's electrical and other experiments. The machine occupied no more space than would a Webster's Unabridged, and its construction appeared almost as simple as that of a housewife's coffee mill. It was a fac simile of one which Professor Edison is now constructing, and which is to have a capacity of forty-eight thousand words.

Mr. Adams, before the performance began, thus explained the instrument: "In this gutta-percha mouthpiece is a very thin diaphragm, made of thin type metal. The vibrations of the voice jar the diaphragm, which has in its centre underneath, a fine steel point. Around this brass cylinder, which, you see, is closely and finely grooved by a spiral, I wrap a sheet of tin foil. I shove the mouthpiece up until the steel point touches the tin foil, just above the first groove on the left. Turning the cylinder with this crank I talk into the mouthpiece. The diaphragm vibrates, causing the steel point to perforate the tin foil, leaving little holes of different diameters, and resembling the old Morse telegraphic alphabet. The cylinder moves from left to right until the steel point has gone over the entire length of the spiral. Thus we have, as it were, a stereotype plate of the voice. From this plate a matrix in silver (the most desirable substance for the purpose) can be formed, and years from now there can be taken from that matrix other plates capable of the same work which you will presently see this one perform.

COMING OUT OF THE "BOTTLE."

"Now I turn the cylinder back to the starting place, in order that the steel point may go over the perforations which it made when I talked into the mouthpiece. The steel point, kept down by a rubber spring underneath the diaphragm, trips from hole to hole, causing the diaphragm to vibrate as it did when I was talking into the mouthpiece. This causing a corresponding opening and closing of the valves of the diaphragm the words, intonation and accent are reproduced with perfect accuracy. It would be impossible for any human mimic to do it so well. The small end of this tin funnel is fixed in the mouthpiece to keep the reproduction from scattering. Now listen." Several gentlemen, evidently supposing that they would not be able to hear without having their ears close to the funnel, were putting their heads near the instrument, but Mr. Adams told them that such a proceeding was unnecessary, as they could distinguish the sounds well enough at a distance.

Mr. Adams, having wrapped a sheet of tin foil around the cylinder, spoke into the mouthpiece in a voice of ordinary pitch and time, but with distinct articulation, meanwhile slowly and regularly turning the crank, the following:

Jack and Jill went up the hill
 To get a bucket of water;
Jack fell down and broke his crown
 And Jill came tumbling after.

Having reset the cylinder and fixed the funnel in the mouthpiece he turned the crank and the diaphragm repeated the rhyme, not only as distinctly as he had uttered it, but with so perfect a mimicry of the Scotch accent as to cause a general outburst of laughter, in which the genial operator heartily joined.

THE TALKING MACHINE FUNNY.

Causing the steel point to proceed from the ending of "Jack and Jill," Mr. Adams again put his mouth to the diaphragm and uttered in more varying tones, which had a range from almost a whisper up to a screeching soprano, the following:

Hallo ! Hoop-la ! Ya-hoo !
Nineteen years in the Bastile !
I scratched my name upon the wall
And that name was Robert Landr-y-y-y.
Parlez vous Francais? Sprechen sie Deutsch?

Turning the crank backward until the steel-point touched the beginning of "Jack and Jill," he again gave the forward motion. The diaphragm's elocution of the rhyme was on this occasion as good as before, and the second conglomeration of utterance was delivered by the vibrating metal with all the characteristics of the operator's ejaculations and recitation. For the sake of novelty the steel point was now caused to go along the perforated spiral while Mr. Adams whistled, yelled and shouted all sorts of ridiculous things into the mouth-piece. As a result the bit of metal strongly affected the risible muscles of the audience by something like this:

Jack and Jill went—"Cheese it!"—
 Up the hill
To get a bucket—"O, wipe off your chin !"—
 Of water.
Jack fell down and—"Hello, young—
 Broke his crown
 Feller, does your mother know your out?"
And Jill—"Ya-hoo! I've bottled myself, Edison"—
 Came tumbling after.

Hallo ! hoopla!—"shut up !" ya-hoo !
 "Go bang your head !"—Nineteen years in the Bastile !—
"I'm a"—Scratched my name—"a jolly Irishman,"—
 Upon the wall.
And that—"From Dublin town I came,"—
 Name was—"Ha, ha, ha!"—Robert Landry-y.y.
Parlez vous Francais?—"Go hire a hall !"—
 Sprechen sie Deutsch?—"O, give us a rest !"

The effect of this was too ludricrous for description, and for a time all hands were uncontrollably merry. Having put on and caused the steel point to perforate a new sheet of tin foil, again speaking "Jack and Jill" into the instrument. Mr. Adams made the point travel backward and the diaphragm reproduced the recitation, beginning with the last word, "after," and ending with the first word, "Jack." In this way the operator amused his audience for an hour. He became hoarse but the instrument did not.

There is no electricity about the speaking phonograph, and, like so many other great inventions, its construction is so simple and its operation so easily understood that a person seeing it would probably ask himself, "Now, why didn't I think of that?"

POSSIBILITIES OF THE MACHINE.

The *Graphic* representative attended an exhibition of the phonograph in New York on Tuesday, at which it repeated several sheets of *last week's talk.* He discourses of the possibilities of the machine as follows:

When it is developed, a great preacher can preach into it; and the sheets, duplicated to any number, can be sold cheaply, and when laid on another phonographic cylinder anywhere, another audience can hear the sermon in the exact voice of the preacher.

A man can talk into it, and unborn generations a thousand years hence can use the matrix and hear his very tones.

A great opera singer can sing into it, and the sheets can be sold like sheet music, and listeners on distant continents or in future centuries can hear her sing.

If Washington, or Napoleon, or Webster, or Lincoln had spoken into a phonograph, his voice could now be distinctly heard.

A traveler in distant lands can talk to a phonograph, send the sheets home, and his friends can hear his own vocal narrative of his wanderings and adventures at their own firesides. There is hardly any limit to the possibilities of this invention, which is yet in its infancy.

As a spectator of its exploits yesterday observed, "I'm glad I didn't die before this was discovered."

HISTORICAL DUELS.

Hostile Meetings of Distinguished Men on the Other Side of the Atlantic.

[Atlanta Letter to Philadelphia Times.]

It may be said that Ireland is the home of the modern duel. It flourished here to an extent not dreamed of elsewhere. It was in Ireland, and as late as 1812, too, that the judge said from the bench, in a trial for murder in a duel, to his jury: "Gentlemen, it is my business to lay down the law to you, and I will. The law says killing a man in a duel is murder, and I am bound to tell you that it is murder: therefore, in the discharge of my duty, I tell you so; but at the same time I say to you that a fairer duel than this I never saw in the course of my life." If Ireland is the home of the duel, Sir Jonah Barrington may be called the father of the code. His utterances upon this subject are law all over the world. Barrington himself had several duels. He was once called by a Mr. Daly to the field without ever having seen him. When he reached the ground Mr. Daly announced that Barrington was not the man he had intended to challenge; that the whole thing was a mistake, etc. Barrington insisted, however, upon proceeding as by rule 7 of the code: "No apology can be received without exchanging shots after the parties have met." He fired and wounded Mr. Daly, and then accepted his apology. At another time he went out to fight a person named McNally. His ball struck McNally, who instantly cried, "I am hit." Upon examination it was found that the ball had struck the buckle of his gallows, and had not entered his body. Thereupon Barrington said: "You are the first rogue, McNally, that I ever saw *saved* by the gallows." Barrington survived all his duels.

John Philpot Curran fought several duels. He was exceedingly happy on the field, and usually went into his "affairs" laughing. He once fought a Mr. St. Ledger. He received his antagonist's fire without flinching, but did not return it. "There was no necessity for me to do so," he said. "I was perfectly certain that he would die of fright at the report of his own pistol." On another occasion he went out to meet John Egan, who is described as a great bully, and of enormous size. Egan complained of the great disparity in their size, and said: "I could as easily hit a razor-edge as him, while he can take me as easily as a turf-stack." Curran, with an air of charming candor, advanced and said: "I wish to take no advantage that may be offered me in your size. Therefore I am willing for a section of your body, just the size of mine to be chalked on you. And every ball that I lodge in you outside of the chalk lines shall count for nothing." Curran was one of the bravest men that ever lived, and could look into the mouth of a pitsol as gaily as into the eyes of a girl.

OCONNELL'S ONLY DUEL.

O'Connell the great liberator, fought one duel, and killed his man. In a speech once he alluded to Dublin as "a beggarly corporation." He was almost immediately served with a challenge from D'Esterre, a member from Dublin. O'Connell tried in several ways to avoid the meeting. He disavowed anything personal to D'Esterre. The meeting, however, was insisted upon. When upon the field O'Connell made a speech in which he said that the duel had been arranged by the political opposition to carry him off. "They have reckoned without their host," he said, "for I am one of the best marksmen in Ireland. I shall kill my opponent." His words proved true. D'Esterre fell at the first fire mortally wounded. O'Connell had one other meeting (with Sir Robert Peel), which, however, did not come to shots. He always declined hereafter to accept a challenge. Having blood upon my hands," he said, "I have registered a vow in heaven never to meet another man in mortal combat."

Grattan, the master of English invective, and whose declamations against Corry and Flood every schoolboy remembers received a challenge in response to both. In the case of Corry the challenge was given on the floor of the Irish parliament, and the meeting took place immediately after adjournment. Grattan was then very old, and it was in the deep twilight. After the principals had taken position Grattan cried out: "I cannot see the gentleman; let him be brought nearer to me. He has been placed to far off." Corry was badly wounded in the arm. The great English orator Fox had one duel, in which he was the aggressor. He received a challenge and accepted it. After the exchange of shots he was asked if he would not disclaim any intention to personally affront his opponent. He replied that it was no time for apologies, and bid the duel proceed. He threw his second shot away, and then said he was willing to make the requested disclaimer. After some further discussion he said: By the way, I believe I am wounded." Upon investigation this was found to be the fact.

The duel between the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Shrewsbury is one of the most remarkable in all the annals. The profligate and licentious course of the duke is historical; but the details of this affair are almost too monstrous for credence. He was convicted of adultery with Lady Shrewsbury, and was by her husband called to the field. Each gentleman went to the field accompanied by two seconds. At the word the seconds as well as the principals became engaged. Shrewsbury and one of his seconds were killed. All of the combatants were wounded. It is said that Lady Shrewsbury witnessed the duel from a thicket near by, where, disguised as a page she held a fleet horse for her paramour's flight in case he should deem it necessary to fly, that she was carried by Buckingham to his house on the night of the duel, and remained with him all night—removing with her own hands the clothes encrimsoned with her slain husband's blood. Apropos of Buckingham, a curious, but well-accredited story is told of Felton, the young fanatic who assassinated him. Felton challenged a royalist, who declined to meet him. In order to convince his antagonist that he was possessed of the proper spirit, Felton hacked off one of his own fingers and inclosed it with a second challenge.

WALPOLE AND SHERIDAN.

Horace Walpole fought one, if not more duels. He was in the parliament talking with Mr. Chetwynd. He said: "A year ago, Chetwynd, you would have had me hanged." "I would still be glad to see you get your deserts," replied Chetwynd. From this bit of repartee they progressed until at length Chetwynd took Walpole by the arm and led him out into the lobby. Once there he ordered him to draw his sword. Walpole suggested a postponement. "No! no! here! now! now!" urged Chetwynd. And with this they fell to. After some quick and sharp fighting Walpole ran him through, the interference of a passing official only preventing fatal results.

One of the most romantic and stubborn affairs that may be found anywhere occurred in the life of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. The story is as follows: There was a lady of extraordinary beauty of person and character living in England—Miss Linley. Sheridan's brother Charles, was very devotedly attached to this lady. A Captain Thomas Matthews who, though married, had become madly enamored of Miss Linley, persecuted her with his disbonorable advances. Failing to break down her virtue, he became desperate, and threatened that if she did not yield to his passion he would take steps to ruin her reputation. The poor girl, bewildered by the ardent and powerful assaults on her virtue and her character, confided her troubles, in the absence of her lover; to his brother, Richard Brinsley. The intercourse thus brought about betwen them, intimate and tender in its nature, soon filled them with love for each other, and at length they fled to the continent and were married. Balked of his prey by this unexpected turn of affairs, Matthews was so furious that he became imprudent, and circulated reports slanderous toward the lady. On the return of Sheridan and his bride, Sheridan at once challenged Matthews. It was arranged that they were to fight in an upstairs room of a public house. The seconds carried up the candles, and, the doors being locked, a most furious encounter began. The men fought to exhaustion; and Sheridan alleges that Matthews three times "begged for his life." He says that Matthews second said: "There, he has begged his life, and that's an end of it." It is certain Sheridan broke his antagonist's sword.

This encounter only provoked another. Mathews, discredited by it, soon issued another challenge, which Sheridan at once accepted. This fight was disgracefully severe. Both their swords broke upon the first lunge. They then clinched, threw each other down and hacked each other with the broken pieces, while their seconds stood by quiet spectators. Sheridan was being somewhat worsted in this tussle and his second begged him to ask for his life. "No, by God, I won't!" was his invariable reply, as he hacked away with his broken sword. At length, as each refused to ask for quarters, they were torn apart by their seconds. Twice Mathews lost his sword, leaving it each time sticking in Sheridan's body, and he beat him over the face with it until it was torn away from him.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE CATALPA.—It is stated by Prof. Burrill of the Illinois Industrial University that from experiments performed at that institution, the catalpa is one of the cheapest and earliest trees to grow, and one of the most rapidly growing of our forest trees, native or introduced. Its growth has been surpassed only by the white willow and soft maple, among the various trees tested in the last eight years. It has outgrown the American elm, white ash, European larch, Osage orange and black walnut, on the same ground, and under the same treatment. It is not attacked by any insect. The young trees were set two feet by four, cut back, and cultivated like corn for three years, and plowed once of the two succeeding years. This was good management. The trees are now large enough for half to be thinned out. The average height is over sixteen feet; they are straight and erect. Prof. B. adds some statements showing the great durability of the timber. These statements were made at a recent meeting of the Montgomery County Horticultural Society, held at Dayton, Ohio, and they were confirmed by some members present as to thrifty growth and durability.

SUN-LIGHT FOR CATTLE.—The recent blue-glass mania has served one good purpose—it has called attention to the influence of light upon animals. That what is known as the blue-glass theory is wholly based upon a few inconclusive experiments every scientific man knows very well. It is also just as well understood that sunlight has a wonderful influence on the growth, development and health of animals, but it is not so generally understood that the effects of light may be either injurious or beneficial, according to circumstances.

The effect of strong light is to stimulate and excite. The excitement is, however, not of that exhausting kind which is produced by irritation or violent exercise; it is even more gentle and less exhaustive than the excitement by moderate work, and it therefore, exerts a slightly curative and recuperative influence where the animal is affected with general feebleness and depression. It is obvious, however, that where an excited or highly nervous condition exists, the animal may require soothing rather than exciting influences, and in such cases darkness is to be preferred to light.

So, too, if an animal has been overworked; in this case rest and quiet are required, and it will often be desirable to keep an animal in almost total darkness for many hours before the needed rest and quiet has been obtained. Let us suppose, for example, that a horse is brought to the stable late at night after a hard day's work. In such a case the remaining hours of natural darkness may not be long enough to afford the needed rest, and it may be advisable to darken the stable artifically.

So, too, animals that are intended to be fattened need great quiet, and those who have had great experience in this direction always keep the fattening animals in total darkness during the fattening process. Such treatment can hardly fail, however, to induce an unnatural condition, and should be applied only toward the close of the general course of fattening.

These self-evident truths will enable our readers to decide for themselves the question which is now being discussed by many of our agricultural papers—should our stables and barns be well lighted or not? Plenty of light may, in many cases, be an absolute necessity, and abundant provisions should be made for securing it. But under other circumstances light may be an evil to be avoided; and we should in all cases be able to exclude it.

Store cattle and milch cows kept confined during the winter, should have all the light that can be let in, and in sunny days they should be exposed to the full light of the sun. The hours of natural darkness are long enough for them. But cattle kept for work should be kept in darkness during the time in which they rest, and during the short summer nights it may be prudent to exclude the beams of the early sun.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

SPRING DISEASES OF SHEEP.—Dr. F. S. Hall writes from Mitchell's Station, Va., that a number of sheep have died in that neighborhood lately, after showing the following symptoms:

They stand apart from the flock, lose appetite, have quickened breathing, sometimes slight diarrhœa, apparent stupor and pining. When opened the brain was found healthy, the lungs consolidated and almost impervious to air, and the intestines, particularly the small ones, studded with tubercles containing a greenish-yellow cheesy substance. The lungs contained no tubercles. All the victims were in high condition. Breed, a cross between Cotswold and Shropshire.

To be perfectly certain as to the primary cause of the disease, more particulars are requisite. Throughout the severe and changeable weather of early Spring, it is by no means unusual to have sheep die from sudden attacks of congestion and inflammation of the lungs, and it seems probable that these are simple attacks of this kind. A damp or exposed yard or shed, currents of cold air, or too great confinement in a close, ill-aired building, will be sufficient to account for such attacks. They are best met by a warme, quable, temperature, in a dry, clean building, with plenty of pure air, by a gentle laxation of 3 oz. Glauber salts and a teaspoonful of ground ginger, and daily thereafter 30 grains of powdered nitre. To the sides of the chest should be applied a mixture in equal parts of strong aqua ammonia and olive oil. The wool should be shed apart at intervals of four inches along the sides of the chest, and this embrocation applied daily until a sufficient effect has been produced.

By way of prevention nothing is better than shelter, pure air, regular exercise, free access to pure water, and feeding a little bran, linseed meal, roots, or even an occasional ounce of Glauber salts to obviate costiveness, and keep the digestive functions healthy. The presence of diarrhœa along with the lung trouble suggests the possible presence of parasites in bowels or lungs or both.

SEEDING FOR PASTURE.—New pasture may be produced most speedily by preparing the ground as early as practicable in spring (by plowing, harrowing, &c.,) so as to give a fine, smooth mellow surface to the soil, and then sow the grass seed alone, or without the intervention of any grain crop. If the soil is rich, and the grass gets an early start, it will make a good growth early in summer, but it may not be advisable to turn in animals on the young plants before midsummer, and then only when the ground is hard and dry. Clover and timothy may be sown together; or clover and orchard grass, except in such localities as orchard grass does not succeed well. This grass must be kept grazed rather short or it will become hard and unpalatable, and is objected to on this account by some good farmers who wish to allow their pastures to make a heavy growth. If it is intended to allow the pasture to remain several years, and the soil is rich with a good deal of vegetable matter, a portion of Kentucky blue grass may be mixed with the grass seed. In order to secure a good dense pasture, sow three or four times as much seed as is done in common practice.

MEAT-CURING AND KEEPING—Our plan is: For 200 lbs. meat, 4 oz. saltpetre, and sufficient salt to rub well, and put in a barrel; let lie a week, then cover with brine, made of salt and water that will carry an egg. Smoke, and put back in brine; they take no more salt after smoking. Twenty-seven years' experience in England and America, and not an ounce of spoiled meat.—*J. Burcham, Oakland's Farm, Mich.*

Recipe for curing and keeping hams through the Summer: For 100 lbs. pork (or beef), take 6 lbs. solar or pure salt, 2 lbs. good sugar, 4 ounces saltpetre, 4 ounces bicarbonate soda, 4 gallons hot water; boil these salts and sugar in the water, skim and let them stand in a wooden cask until cool. Pack hams, shoulders, chops and hocks after the animal heat is all out of them, as tight as possible; pour the brine on; they should be perfectly covered. Pork should lie in the brine six or eight weeks, beef three weeks, then be taken out, thoroughly drained, and moderately smoked. If the meat is good it will be fit for peasant or prince. I always kill late, if possible; keep in the smoke-house until danger from flies is over. I smoke with cobs; hickory chips or maple. When fly-time approaches, which is early, I put my hams and shoulders, into paper sacks (manilla flour-sacks are just the thing), perfectly tight ones, tie up with care, hang in a chamber until the weather gets pretty warm, then hang them in a dark cellar. Can keep in this way all the year round. —*Milton R. Jarvis.*

To 100 lbs. ham, we make a pickle with 8 lbs. Turk's Island salt, 4 lbs. sugar, ½ lb. saltpretre, boil in water enough to cover; skim, and when cold put on. In six weeks take out and smoke, rescald and skim pickle, repack hams, put on pickle when cold. Have kept in this way the year round. Try it.—*Salem.*

My plan I find by experience, to be a very good one. Slice as usual for frying then fry about one-fourth done, and pack the slices in stone or earthen jars, pouring in the grease that fries out; when the jars are nearly full of slices, melt fresh lard and pour in the jar until full. Keep in a cool place; take out and fry as wanted.—*C. Sossoman.*

FARM NOTES.

—Michigan pomologists say that the average life of an apple orchard is about forty years, and that, generally speaking, the best way to restore an old one is to plant a new one.

—A French gentleman is "convinced that if we only choose to do so, we can vary the flavor of our veal and mutton and fowl even more easily than we have done that of our apples and pears."

—*The Rondout Freeman* offers the wise and timely hint that when a man wants fruit-trees it pays to go a good deal out of his way to be "in at the digging." When this is impracticable, the next safest plan is to order direct from some trustworthy dealer.

—Secretary Northrop, of the Connecticut Board of Education, remarks, very sensibly, that if a hundredth part of the $3,300,000 spent in that State during the past ten years for building and repairing school-houses had been devoted to adornment of the grounds, and planting trees and flowers, much good would have been accomplished in the way of training the taste of the rising generation.

—Blue grass (*poa peatensis*) mixed with white clover forms the choicest of lawns; two bushels of blue grass and six pounds of white clover per acre. Mix timothy with it if you please. A mixture is better than a single kind; sow at the rate of three bushels per acre of this mixed seed. The sweet vernal grass is excellent to mix with blue grass and white clover for a lawn. It is fragrant and beautiful when in blossom.

—Prof. W. J. Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural College, says, in *The Detroit Tribune*, that "it is usually more profitable to feed off a crop of clover, and plow under the stubble than to plow under tops and all. The stubble and roots have been found to do nearly as much good as the whole crop. If sown with oats, the clover will not usually be of much use to turn under the first year. If sown without any grass seed, use six to ten quarts of seed to the acre."

—Michigan sheep-breeders, in recent convention, resolved, without a dissenting voice, to "discard the practice of washing" as cruel to the animal and not productive of the desired result—the cleansing of the wool. Members declared their preference to submit to "a just dockage" at the hands of buyers. There was an entire agreement that the proper time for shearing is from the 1st to the 5th of May, and not later than the 10th.

—Twelve years' experiences on a farm has satisfied an English writer "that great Britain and Ireland might be turned into gardens, and that work might be found therein for every able-bodied man in the country." He adds: "Nothing but a reform of our whole social system, commencing with the land system, can save this country from ruin. Nothing can save us, as said the late noble teacher, Frederick Roberston, but a return to simpler habits and purer lives."

—Mr. John Bright, of England, and others, having suggested irrigation on an extensive scale as the proper preventive of future famines in India, an intelligent resident of that country writes that "already many millions have been wasted on costly gigantic irrigation works, some of which have been a success, but more have been only a cause of disaster to the region they water." And, again, "Unless water be used with due circumspection, it is a curse rather than a blessing."

—An orchardist, who greased trees with lard to keep rabbits away, tells *The Gardener's Monthly* that the application caused the bark to peel, and that new bark grew, on a part of them. A neighbor "rubbed carbon oil on a fine lot of trees" for the same purpose, and the next Summer they were dead as doornails. He adds that when he wants a young tree to make a fine growth he ties hay or straw from the branches to the ground, and thinks he has thus insured the life of several which could not otherwise have been saved.

—Parsnips ought to be added to every farmer's garden. It is sweet, palatable and very nutritious for man and beast. It is of the hardiest nature, being improved by remaining in the ground, exposed to the frost, during the winter. Its culture is simple, succeeds best in a rich sandy loam. Sow early in the spring, in drills tolerably deep; scatter the seeds thinly, and cover evenly with a rake. After the appearance of the plant, the soil must be stirred frequently until the leaves cover the ground. The seed is slow to germinate; and is a long time in coming up.

—A market gardener had a very fine cow that was milked week after week by hired men. He observed that the amount of butter he carried to market weighed about a pound more on each alternate week. He watched the men, and tried the cow after they had finished milking; but always found that there was no milk left in the teats. He finally asked the Scotch girl who took care of the milk if she could account for the difference. "Why, yes," she says: "When Jim milks he says to the old cow, 'So! my pretty muley, so!' But when Sam milks her he hits her upon the hip with the edge of the pail and says, 'Hist, you old brute !,"

GAINES' CROOKED GAINS.

Serious Charges Made Against Him.

[Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

HARRISBURG, March 14.—O. F. Gaines, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, has been detected in a very rascally transaction, which may lose his position and send him to the Penitentiary. There are two election contests before the proper committee of the House, the defeated Republicans claiming seats occupied by Democrats. The Sergeant-at-Arms presented to the Finance Commissioner of the State an itemized bill (to the correctness of which he made oath) amounting to $2,000, made up principally of mileage and fees of alleged witnesses, all of whom were named.

It was not expected that the itemized statement would be published, but Senator Ermentrout was curious to know what Representative Bullard—charged with embezzling funds to the amount of $10,000, of which he had been custodian, and who escaped from the Sergeant-at-Arms—cost the State; and in response to his demand the statement was read to the Senate, and then became part of the proceedings published in the Legislative *Record*, which got to Schuylkill county, where the alleged witnesses resided, and a considerable number of them have already denied that they were subpœnaed or appeared before the Election Committee. In one case of seventeen witnesses alleged to be entitled to mileage and fees for from sixteen to thirty-two days, thirteen live outside the District, and only three were in attendance over two days altogether. D. B. Green, Ex-Judge of Common Pleas, is credited with fourteen days' attendance, while he declares he only served a day as a witness. Two ex-members of the Legislature, who were here on other business and did not appear before the Election Committee, are credited with thirty-two days' services and mileage.

It is believed that the Sergeant-at-Arms has overcharged the bill due him at least $1,000, and a legislative inquiry will probable be instituted during the week in his case. The escape of Bullard, whom the House had taken from the Delaware County Jail, was due to the Sergeant-at-Arms' culpable negligence, if not connivance. Gaines is a Republican from Luzerne county, a hot-bed of official corruption. The Sergeant-at-Arms in the Democratic House of 1875-76 was from that county, and he has since been in the Penitentiary for embezzling school funds amounting to $10,000.

MR. TENNYSON'S NEW POEM.

[The new number of *The Nineteenth Century* opens with a poem from the pen of Mr. Tennyson, entitled, "The Revenge: a Ballad of the Fleet." Mr. Tennyson's poem begins:]

At Flores in the Azores Sir Richard Grenville lay,
And a pinnace, like a flutter'd bird, came flying from far away:
"Spanish ships of war at sea ! we have sighted fifty-three !"
Then sware Lord Thomas Howard: " 'Fore God I am no coward,
But I cannot meet them here, for my ships are out of gear,
And the half my men are sick. I must fly, but follow quick.
We are six ships of the line; can we fight with fifty-three ?"
Then spake Sir Richard Grenville: "I know you are no coward;
You fly them for a moment to fight with them again.
But I've ninety men and more that are lying sick ashore.
I should count myself the coward if I left them, my Lord Howard,
To these Inquisition dogs and the devildoms of Spain.

[Lord Howard passes away, and Sir Richard Grenville is left with his own ship containing ninety sick men and a hundred seamen fit to work the ship and to fight. They encounter the Spanish fleet, one to fifty-three.]

And the sun went down, and the stars came out far over the Summer sea,
But never a moment ceased the fight of the one and the fifty-three.
Ship after ship, the whole night long, their high-built galleons came.
Ship after ship, the whole night long, with her battle-thunder and flame;
Ship after ship, the whole night long, drew back with her dead and her shame.
For some were sunk and many were shatter'd, and so could fight us no more—
God of battles, was ever a battle like this in the world before?
For he said, "fight on ! fight on!"
Tho' his vessel was all but a wreck;
And it chanced that, when half of the Summer night was gone,
With a grisly wound to be drest he had left the deck,
But a bullet struck him that was dressing it suddenly dead,
And himself he was wounded again in the side and the head,
And he said, "Fight on! fight on!"
And the night went down, and the sun smiled out far over the Summer sea,
And the Spanish fleet with broken sides lay round us all in a ring;
But they dared not touch us again, for they feared that we still could sting,
So they watch'd what the end would be.

[The end was not doubtful, and Sir Richard Grenville had his way of encountering it.]

'Sink me the ship, Master Gunner—sink her split her in 'twain!
Fall into the hands of God, not into the hands of Spain !"

[But the crew were of less heroic mood, for "the lion there lay dying, and they yielded to the foe."]

And the stately Spanish men to their flagship bore him then,
Where they laid him by the mast, old Sir Richard caught at last,
And they praised him to his face with their courtly foreign grace;
But he rose upon their decks, and he cried:
"I have fought for Queen and Faith like a valiant man and true:
I have done my duty as a man is bound to do:
With a joyful spirit I, Sir Richard Grenville, die !"
And he fell upon their decks, and he died.
And they stared at the dead that had been so valiant and true
And had holden the power and glory of Spain so cheap
That he dared her with one little ship and his English few:
Was he devil or man? He was devil for ought they knew,
But they sank his body with honor down into the deep.
And they 'mann'd the "Revenge" with a swarthier alien crew,
And away she sail'd with her loss and long'd for her own;
When a wind from the lands they had ruin'd awoke from sleep,
And the water began to heave and the weather to moan,
And or ever that evening ended a great gale blew,
And a wave like the wave that is raised by an earthquake grew,
Till it smote on their hulls and their sails and their masts and their flags,
And the whole sea plunged and fell on the shattered navy of Spain,
And the little "Revenge" herself went down by the island crags
To be lost evermore in the main.

OUR LONGINGS.

There is Something beyond—Something beyond,
 But where is it hiding, that vague, fair dream?
Always above us, always beyond us,
 A beacon as bright as the sun's glad beam.

Alas ! how oft we try to grasp it,
 And our eager hands are outstretched in vain !
But our yearning eyes gaze always upward,
 Striving so weakly our purpose to gain.

How grand it seems to our expectation—
 That unknown Something so veiled from our sight !
How bitter our cry of blind displeasure
 Against the just God who ordains all right !

But harder, far harder, the painful wisdom,
 For it comes at last after weary years,
When the longed-for Something is within our grasp,
 So faded and poor 'midst our bitter tears.

Tears—when we find our idol shattered,
 Or our cherished hope as a thing of air:
Knowing that years have been spent in longing
 For something unworthy of love or care.

Then is the hour when the heart is riven—
 Then is the time when the blinding tears fall;
To know that what we have loped is worthless—
 Oh ! that is the cruelest pain of all !
—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Lady's Strange Pets.

[Boston Herald.]

Most ladies choose a dog, a cat, a canary, or pony for a pet, and often "set their lives upon them," but rarely does one hear of a lady attaching herself to such strange pets as the writer saw at Mrs. Lincoln's, No. 54 Howard street, a day or two ago. Living in the family are a couple of lions, 21 months old, brought up by the hand of Mrs. Lincoln. They are African lions, a species not easily reared in this country, but Mrs. Lincoln has succeeded, by the exercise of great care, in rearing them to their present age and size. The male weighs about 250 pounds, and the female perhaps fifty pounds less. They have been at the house on Howard street since last September, and until within a month have had the "run of the place," going about the rooms with considerable freedom. As a measure of caution the police thought the creatures should be restrained, and their quarters are now more limited than formerly, although they have a safe out door run and a room adjoining the kitchen; with only a strong wire door separating the apartments. Mrs. Lincoln is as free with her pets as ladies are with their poodles. She plays with them, feeds them from her hands, and has taught them various tricks. They will kiss her at her bidding, jump through a hoop, etc. Before police restrictions were placed upon them the animals were accustomed to walk into the kitchen or parlor among guests, and go back to their quarters without offering harm to any one. A year ago the lioness used to occupy the same couch with the lady at night, but now she has grown full large to be taken upon a common bedstead. The animals are quite a curiosity, and, in their gentleness, show plainly how potent is the law of kindness, even with the brute creation.

Pipe Line Business.

We are enabled to present the pipe line reports for February. The following exhibits the stock in each line at the close of the month, together with the runs from the wells during the month:

Lines.	*Stocks.*	*Runs.*
Cherrytree Run Pipe	6,371.23	17,707.05
Charley Run Pipe	2,038.40	241.50
Church Run Pipe	1,797.39	1,229.40
Franklin Pipe (limited)	14,474.72	4,684.43
Octave Oil Co	13,182.72	13,971.73
Penn'a. Transportation Co	5,534.79	6,800.48
Tidioute & Titusville Lines (limited)	86,122.41	47,411.57
United Pipe Lines	3,357,674.32	1,016,800.86
Totals	3,486,525.98	1,099,853.02
Averaged Daily Runs		39,280

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....................WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....................E. A. MYERS.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
OFFICE—POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STERET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 23, 1878

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

According to the terms of our premium list for subscribers to The Weekly Post, the offer only extended to April 1, 1878; but in view of the fact that many persons engaged in getting up clubs have not secured the lists, (and therefore the premiums they were anxious for) we have concluded *to extend the time until July 1, 1878.* Therefore persons sending us clubs, in accordance with the terms of the notice printed on the second page of this issue, any time up until the first of July, will be entitled to the premiums specified: which include

A first class spring buggy;

A first class sewing machine;

An American solid silver hunting case watch;

A copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary; and

A copy of The Daily Post for six months;

In accordance with the number of the club. We also extend our offer of the beautiful premium engraving, of "Mother and Child," to every advance paying yearly subscriber to The Weekly Post, up until July 1, 1878. This engraving is admired by every one who has seen it, and cannot be purchased in any picture store in Pittsburgh for the full subscription price of the paper.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Committee at Harrisburg, after a largely attended and interesting session, named the 22d of May as the day for holding the State Convention, and Pittsburgh as the place where the Convention should be held. It will be one of the most important Conventions that has been called for years in this State, as upon it will devolve the duty of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Secretary of Internal Affairs. And we believe candidates to be elected.

We extend to the State Committee the thanks of the Democracy of this city and county for naming Pittsburgh as the place for this year's Convention, and in advance assure the delegates every effort will be made to make their stay here a pleasant one to them personally, as we hope it will prove advantageous to the Democracy of the State. In 1874, the year of the memorable tidal wave, the Convention was held in this city, and we all remember the remarkable political results that followed its action. For the first time in twelve years, we carried Pennsylvania on State officers; and gained control of the Legislature and secured the United States Senator. The session of the Convention here strengthened the party not only in this county but in the western part of the State. It was an able body of men; and the skill and ability with which it was presided over by Senator Wallace is a pleasant remembrance.

The general sentiment of the party was in favor of an early Convention this year, for the reason that under existing election laws, the most important details of organization must be attended to thirty and sixty days before the election. We do not think the selection of the time or place was a triumph for any one, but was determined by sound judgment and in the general interest of the party. It will naturally be accepted as advantageous to Mr. Hopkins, from his residence in Pittsburgh.

* * *

The interest of Democrats throughout the State in the political contest of this year is shown by the full attendance at the meeting of the Democratic State Committee in Harrisburg, on Tuesday. All of the districts were represented except the XXVIth (Susquehanna and Wayne) and the XLVIIIth (Venango and Warren). The suggestions as to time of holding the Convention ranged from April until September. The third ballot resulted in twenty-five votes for the 22d of May and twenty-three votes for the 23d of September, carrying the earlier date. Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Williamsport, Scranton, Reading, Allentown and Bethlehem were all pressed for the honor of the Convention, but on the third vote the choice was narrowed down to Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, the first named receiving twenty-three votes to twenty-four for Pittsburgh. Among committeemen and others in attendance, the contest for the gubernatorial nomination was recognized as between Senator Dill and Mr. Hopkins, with any quantity of "dark horses." Or rather, we should say, at present Hopkins and Dill are in the lead. Ex-Congressman Jenks has also many friends, while Monahan, Piolett, Latta and others have supporters.

The reports of the State Committeemen as to the political prospects in their respective districts were in the highest degree encouraging. The Democratic party is compact and united, while Republicans are inclined to sulk in their tents, because they see Cameron junior, has their organization as completely under his thumb as ever ancient Simon had.

The date fixed for the State Convention gives ample time for a thorough canvass of the State and an effective organization of our forces, so that our strength will not be impaired by the provisions of the new elective system in the registration and assessment of voters, to which the people have not yet grown entirely accustomed.

THE MOVEMENT WESTWARD.

The annual report of the English Board of Trade shows a noteworthy decline in emigration, especially of the Irish. The number of emigrants that left the United Kingdom during the past year was less than in any year since 1853, with the one exception of the year 1867, in which the number of emigrants was only 65,000. The emigration to the United States and Canada, was almost entirely of adult emigrants, while the proportion of children was much larger among those going to Australasia. It is an interesting fact that while European emigration to the United States is falling off, in the older states of the Union the emigration fever is assuming large proportions, and there promises to be an extraordinary movement of people from the Eastern to the Western and Southwestern States this year, and very likely for several years to come. The sale of emigration tickets at Harrisburg, for January of this year, exceeded by five times the sales during January of last year. Harrisburg is a central point where country emigration converges. At all the leading points on the trunk lines the increase has been very marked, running up into the thousands, and there is as yet no sign of abatement in the exodus. The majority of the emigrants are represented to be farmers of the poorer class and mechanics who have abandoned all hope of procuring employment during the present hard times and determined to resort to agriculture for a livelihood. Strange to say, the tide of emigration sets chiefly in the direction of Kansas, and we are told that in one day alone of the present week fifteen hundred emigrants settled in the southwestern part of the State, while twelve thousand acres were taken at a single government land office. Emigration generally follows same lines of latitude, and while the Northern States are emptying their surplus into Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and the territories, the Southern Atlantic and interior States are sending immense numbers of people to Texas.

It is not difficult to trace the cause of the general movement now going on. For years, by reason of the great prosperity and high wages commanded in manufacturing and commercial pursuits, the surplus population of the country has been diverted to the great cities or to the mining and manufacturing districts. As a consequence the labor market became overstocked, and as soon as there was a break-down in the inflated business of four or five years ago, the fact became painfully manifest. Strikes and starvation wages were the logical results of the overthronging of mechanical pursuits. The effect of the great movement westward, now fairly getting under way, can scarcely fail to be beneficial, draining our eastern centres of industry, as it must, of their unemployed labor and opening up new regions of our territory to settlement and cultivation. A slow but steady change is also going on in the avocations of those engaged in mechanical pursuits, and in time this will equalize the conditions of the labor market. There won't be three men ready to do one day's work, and better wages will follow the decrease in the labor supply.

The regretable feature of the emigration westward is that it takes away from the old States the best type of the middle class of our population; those who, by energy, industry, and sobriety, have accumulated small savings, with which to renew the battle of life on the fertile prairies of the west.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

The Washington *Post* has a timely article on the coming canvass for the control of the House of Representatives of the Forty-sixth Congress, whose official term commences March 4, 1879. There is no doubt the Senate will be Democratic, by a majority of eight or ten, but the House promises to be closely contested, and the coming canvass will be one of the most interesting and important ever held. Still there seems to be no reason why the Democrats should not hold the next House by at least the majority they have in the present one.

The total number of Democratic districts represented in the present House, is 157, of which 138 may be classed as overwhelmingly Democratic and certain to re-elect, while 19 are close and doubtful. The total number of Republican District is 132, of which 112 show majorities not likely to be overcome under any circumstances, while 20 are close and doubtful. The total Democratic majority in the 19 close Districts now held by that party is 7,600 while the total Republican majority in the 20 close Districts now held by them is 6,380. The real struggle therefore, for the control of the next House will be concentrated in 39 Districts, in which the aggregate majorities of both parties are only 13,980, thus requiring changes of only 7,000 votes to effect material alterations in the complexion of the next House. That is to say, changes of 7,000 votes distributed around through 39 Congressional Districts and among no less than 14 States might either overthrow the present Democratic ascendency or more than double it, according to the direction in which the changes might occur. The control of the next House hangs really upon the brittle thread of 13,000 votes out of a grand total in the Union (cast at the last Presidential election) of nearly eight and a half millions of votes.

We quite agree with the *Post* that in view of these figures, this is not a safe occasion for the Democratic party in the House to indulge in the luxury of making mistakes or committing blunders. When a great country like this balances on a political pivot so delicate as that we have pointed out, fine opportunities are afforded of placing choice bits of true statesmanship in utterance and in legislation where they will do the most good.

A QUESTION OF MANY MILLIONS.

When the Pacific Railroad bonds issued in 1865–66 fall due, in 1895, the actual debt due the Government in principal and interest by the railroad companies will amount to $117,000,000. The bonds issued amount to $64,623,512, and the difference represents the accrued interest paid by the Government. The railroad companies are not taking any steps towards providing a sinking fund to meet this debt when due, and the Senate is now engaged in discussing two bills, requiring them to make such provision. One of the bills, reported by Senator Matthews from the Railroad Committee, is in the interest of the corporations, or at least is in accord with their views. A powerful obby, headed by Jay Gould of the Union Pacific, and Huntingdon of the Central Pacific, is pressing this bill, and the current gossip is that there is millions in it for corrupt Congressmen, if such can be discovered by the keen intelligence of the lobbyists. The theory of Senator Matthews' bill is that the government, in its charters granted to the railroad, made a contract with the companies, and that this contract does not call for the payment of any portion of the debt until the whole becomes due; that no part of the debt is payable until the bonds mature, and any legislation requiring either payment must be approved by the railroad companies. Therefore the plan of sinking fund proposed is made contingent on its acceptance by the companies.

Senator Thurman, with the approval of the Judiciary Committee, composed of the best lawyers of the Senate, is pressing another bill, which we are glad to say is likely to pass, is based entirely on a different theory, from the Matthews bill; it holds that the government has the legal right to compel the railroad companies to pay, or at least to begin the payment of the indebtedness before the bonds mature seventeen years hence. The bill provides that the Union Pacific shall pay into a sinking fund five per cent. of its net earnings, which, it is estimated will amount to about $250,000 per year; one-half of its Government transportation account, estimated at $421,000, and $850,000 cash, which, with interest compounded semi-annually, will amount to $1,900,000 a year. The same is required of the Central Pacific. The fund thus raised is to be invested in five per cent. Government bonds.

Senator Thurman made a remarkably able speech last week in support of his bill. One of the strong points made was that these railroad companies, instead of providing a sinking fund to meet their indebtedness when it should mature, have divided among their shareholders the great portion of their net earnings, which in the case of the Union Pacific amounts to nearly twelve per cent. on the market value of its stock, and in the case of the Central Pacific from eight to ten per cent. upon the nominal value of its stock. For years past these companies have been distributing from four to five millions of dollars, without providing one dollar to meet their vast indebtedness to the United States. Mr. Thurman showed further that these companies, judging from their business for a series of years, can pay into a sinking fund the sums his bill require, and then have annually for distribution among shareholders of the Union Pacific six and one-half per cent. on the value of the stock, and over six per cent. on the Central Pacific stock. Continuing, the Senator said:

> There is not one railroad I believe in the United States that makes such dividends. No man can think for himself on this subject and doubt for one moment that the business of these railroads, immense as it now is, is comparatively in its infancy. Just think of that great corporation, the Union Pacific Railroad, extending twelve hundred miles, which had at the report next before the last a floating debt of only $700,000, and had nearly $3,000,000 of available assets to pay at any moment. There is scarcely any railroad in the United States fifty miles long that has not a floating debt as large as that. The Central Pacific has substantially no floating debt at all. But it has a surplus of $10,265,000 and pays dividends of from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum to its shareholders and I believe pays them quarterly. I venture to say that in less than twenty years from now these corporations will be the two richest railroad corporations on the face of this earth. It may be said, then why do you want any sinking fund? If they will be the richest railroad companies in the world why do you want any security? You do not need it. Yes, Mr. President, we do need security, for experience has shown that no matter how rich a railroad corporation may become, security for its creditors is essential; and as my friend [Mr. Bayard] rightly states, suppose the road is security, we do not want the road, we want our money.

The contest over this question, as our Congressional reports indicate, promises to be one of the most heated that has been seen in Washington for many a day, and unless downright bribery enters the field as a controlling factor, and the present run of Congressmen is more corrupt than the average, there seems to be no doubt the Thurman bill will pass.

* * *

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has come to Anderson's rescue; has set aside the verdict of the jury, and ordered the release of Mr. Hayes' Warwick and custom officer from durance vile. We are not in the habit of overruling in these columns, decisions of courts of last resort, so we suppose Mr. Anderson will have to go clear, at least until another trial. The appeal was on a number of points of law and fact, one being that a negro on the jury was not twenty-one years of age. Of course the Supreme Court could not determine such a question as a negro's age with any degree of certainty, and so gave Anderson the benefit of the doubt. The Court also holds that because the forged return did not change the result of the election, no crime was committed in manipulating the Vernon parish returns. The Court made an allusion to John Sherman's attempt to influence judicial proceedings in the Anderson case in Louisiana.

If the Supreme Court had not set Anderson free, Gov. Nicholls probably would, in order to carry out the bargain with Hayes. Old Wells' trial next comes on, and opens a wider field of investigation than Anderson's. There is no doubt of the guilt of the whole gang; that they perpetrated crimes which put Hayes in the White House, and set aside the will of the American people; that they were bribed with money before the count and with offices since the fraud was made a success. That will be the verdict of history, no matter what technicalities may be resorted to, that the knaves may escape the State's Prison. The whole power of the Hayes administration has been used to get Anderson off, for it was undoubtedly a very uncomfortable thought to his Fraudulency that he should be enjoying fifty thousand a year, multitudinous perquisites, and hymn singing at White House sociables, as the result of crimes that put other people in the Penitentiary.

* * *

We notice the Democratic Legislative Committee of the Sixth District of this county, has called a Convention to nominate two candidates for the Legislature to meet April 8. We think this an error, and one that should be corrected. This is a district that by discreet management the Democrats can carry, or by premature action throw away. A United States Senator and the control of the Legislature may turn on the two members from this district. The idea of holding the Convention seven months before the election, seems an absurdity, in view of the fact people cannot now be induced to take any interest in its action. The nominations will go by default to whoever will devote a few day's time to "setting up delegates." We want candidates nominated to elect, and not put up for the mere purpose of being knocked down. There is a strong labor vote in this district, and if it is united with the Democracy, the Cameronites can be defeated. We hope our friends in the Sixth District will reconsider their call, and postpone the Convention. We have no idea who propose being candidates, but simply urge such wise and discreet action as will render our success probable. We must not lose a single member of the Legislature this year that it is possible for us to secure. Let there be no mistakes.

* * *

St. Patrick's Day was not celebrated on Monday last with the usual enthusiasm or unanimity in the various cities of the country, possibly because in some places there were celebrations on Sunday. In Pittsburgh, although the procession was not so large as on former occasions, the best of order prevailed, and the turn-out was in all respects creditable. In New York, General James Shields was the leading orator, opposing secret societies, and urging moral suasion by united Irishmen throughout the world, for a redress of the grievances of their native land. O'Donovan Rossa went to Toronto and lectured last night, and a disturbance took place. The Catholic Bishop denounced Rossa on Sunday as a fraud, and warned his flock to have nothing to do with his demonstration, which is aimed at the British government. In Washington, Mr. Hayes reviewed a passing procession from the White House.

* * *

We have heard some rather funny incidents of the way certificates for teachers are issued occasionally, in this neck of woods, but hardly anything equaling an incident related in an address to the State Association of School Commissioners at Utica, New York, the other day. A politician in one of the Hudson River counties wrote to the School Commissioner of his district, saying, in effect: "I have a daughter, Flora, who will be unable to attend the examination of teachers. Please send a certificate of first grade by return mail, and oblige, Smith." Smith was obliged by return mail, and the next issue of the local papers contained the correspondence and the copy of the certificate issued to Miss Flora Smith, a young lady, so her heartless parent declared, nearly two years old.

* * *

It is in execrable bad taste to make an exhibition of the religious professions of condemmed murderers. Here is a sample of the way heroes are made of ruffians, who culminate a life of crime by deliberate murder:

> An immense crowd besieged the jail in Nashville on Sunday afternoon to witness the ceremonial of receiving the Brassell brothers, who are to be hanged on the 27th inst., into the Methodist Church. So great was the crush that the police had to be brought into requisition. Two hundred young ladies participated in the exercises, many of whom were affected to tears. The murderers on being baptized were deeply affected, and said they hoped to meet all in heaven.

* * *

The Legislature is determined to sit out one hundred and fifty days, thus enabling the members to pocket $1,500. The real work of the session is just commencing. The time heretofore has been occupied in devising plunder schemes for the benefit of Cameron ringsters like Quay, Hart and others. The Republican papers are manifesting a little uneasiness at the record making at Harrisburg, and it does seem strange Mr. Mackey has not sent his men home before this.

* * *

The death of Senator David A. Nagle of Philadelphia, removes the oldest member of that body in point of continuous service. He entered the Senate as a Democrat from one of the Philadelphia districts in 1866, and has served ever since. He was not a talking legislator, but was an intelligent and prudent member. Mr. Nagle was a local politician in Philadelphia of considerable prominence and influence.

* * *

France is making good progress in the way of a constitutional republic, as opposed to the idea of an imperial republic, of which we had glimpses in the late political crisis precipitated by the De Broglie Ministry. The secession of the Orleanist Senators from the Monarchial and Bonapartist coalition, has given the Dufaure Ministry a majority in the Senate. It has always had an overwhelming supremacy in the Chamber of Deputies. The passage of the "State of Siege bill," a few days ago, is the first fruit of a Ministerial majority in both branches. This law prevents the French President from declaring martial law while the two Chambers are not in session, except in the emergency of a foreign war. Other important bills which are pending, and which are almost certain to become laws are three in number. They provide (1) that all sentences under the press laws which were passed under the execrable De Broglie administration shall be quashed; (2) that news venders shall be secure from arbitrary interference; and (3) that the President shall be prohibited from making illegal expenditures of the public funds when the two Chambers are not in session. The passage of such laws serve to show the capacity of French institutions to reform themselves.

* * *

The *Gazette* praises the "quiet energy" of Major Errett in resisting the Wood tariff bill. We have yet to see the results. The fact our manufacturers and business men invited Mr. Hopkins to visit Washington that his labors might be supplemented to those of their official representative looks as if the "Majah" was not regarded as potential at the capital.

* * *

According to the recent telegrams from Rome, the Pope has tacitly recognized the Italian Government—accepted accomplished facts—by instructing the Italian Bishops to legalize their positions, by demanding an exequatur from King Humbert's Government. In many ways this event, which is one of the highest importance, has been foreshadowed. Three days after the death of Pius IX. his successor indited a charge to the clergy and laity of his Archiepiscopal See, which when he was made Pope was, of course, read as the programme of the new Pontificate. The pertinent points of the pastoral ral were these:

> That human societies cannot dispense with morality; that the basis of all morality is religion, and that the State cannot be separated from the Church, and the attempt to sunder them is ruin to both.
>
> Good Catholics should be "up and doing;" should press in at the polls, carry the provincial and municipal, even the parliamentary election; invade councils and chambers, lift up their voces and carry the victory by mere weight of numbers.

The prevailing idea of the pastoral was that the Church must persuade the people. Instead of a policy of non-action in the political concerns of Italy, Catholics are advised to accept the situation and make the best of it.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Ex-Representative Thompson of Massachusetts is a prospective and promising Democratic candidate for Governor of that State.

Mr. R. H. Dana, in his closing argument before the Fisheries Commission, said: "My country stands ready to pay anything that this Commission may say it ought to pay."

While some of us are singing out of worn-out Moody and Sankey hymn books, which when new, cost ten cents, the young Queen of Spain worships, out of a $1,000 prayer book.

Mrs. Hayes is visiting Mr. Scott Cook at Chillicothe, O. The President will join her about the 1st of April, when they will proceed to Columbus to attend the Parsons-Herron wedding.

The Democratic political campaign in South Carolina will be opened on the 27th of March, when Governor Hampton will make an address at Anderson on the prospects of the party in that state.

The Marquis of Lorne, the British Queen's son-in-law, has published a new version of the Psalms of David. By way of contrast it is mentioned that a popular brand of whisky has been recently named after him.

"An honest man's the noblest work of God," said one of our most distinguished preachers last Sunday, and the reporter faithfully put it down. But an unsanctified typo made it read: "An honest man's the nobbiest work of God."

Thousands of girls are engaged in making artificial flowers in New York City. Their work is already sold profitably in Paris, although it is only second rate as yet. That it is only second rate is because they have not sufficiently studied the appearance of natural flowers.

The Rev. Samuel A. McCoskey, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of Michigan, has resigned his charge. His letter of resignation says that old age and increasing bodily infirmity so far interfere with the proper discharge of his duties as to lead him to take this step. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1804.

General Grant "is afloat, is afloat," and it doesn't cost him a cent. The Vandalia, one of the very few sea-worthy vessels in the American navy, is absolutely at his command, while the department is casting about for a vessel to send to San Domingo with small chance of finding one. "Honest" Dick Thompson, how is this?

A poor woman who either had to stay at home from church or take her baby, chose the latter course. The preacher was a revivalist, and roared so loud that he waked the baby up, and scared it till it roared, too. Its mother arose to take it out of the meeting. "Don't go, my good woman," said the minister. "The baby doesn't disturb me." "It's not for that I go, sir," replied the woman. "It's you disturb the baby."

Senator Burnside whose distinguishing achievement was the invention of a "whisker," is a handsome and well-dressed widower and is a conspicuous figure on fashionable drives at Washington. He has a stylish T-cart drawn by one superb horse elegantly caparisoned, a liveried footman in top-boots, high hat with rosette, olive-green livery, with silver buttons, is in place, while beside the Senator is always one of the fairest buds from the rose garden of beautiful girls.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The Bellefonte *Watchman* believes George A. Jenks would make a Governor for the State to be proud of; all of which is very true.

The Democratic County Convention of Bradford on Saturday unanimously named Colonel Victor E. Piollett as their candidate for Governor, and empowered him to namé the delegates.

The Lycoming county Greenbackers declare for Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong for Governor. Hitherto he has been one of the most active Republicans in Northern Pennsylvania, but at the spring election joined hands with the Greenbackers.

Senator Lawrence, of Washington, has carried his own county for Governor and sent a colored delegate to press his claims. His convention swallowed the New silver dollar gracefully, but gagged awfully at Hayes' delusive pacification policy.

A Harrisburg correspondent of the Erie *Observer* gives the names of thirteen Democrats who are in the list for the Gubernatorial nomination, fourteen who want to be Lieutenant Governor, a lot of candidates for Secretary of Internal Affairs, but only three for Supreme Judge.

The Beaver county Republican Convention unanimously instructed in favor of the renomination of Chief Justice Agnew for the Supreme Court. The Philadelphia *Times* does not anticipate a contest between Chief Justice Agnew and Judge Sterrett for the Republican nomination and predicts before the convention there will be but one candidate for the position. Quay carried instructions for Hoyt in the Beaver county Republican Convention.

MRS. EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

Assisting Mrs. Hayes in Receiving at the White House.

[Correspondence Chicago Times.]

At the last public reception at the White House, Mrs. Hayes was assisted in her duties by Mrs. ex-President Tyler. Mrs. Hayes was dressed in ruby velvet, Mrs. Tyler in rich sable robes. The two ladies resemble each other enough to be sisters; are near the same height, each has fresh complexion, dark eyes; black hair arranged in bands over the ears; and their elegant tortoise shell combs were almost duplicates. There is probably not ever ten or twelve years difference in their ages, although it has been many years since President Tyler filled the presidential chair, and Mrs. Tyler has been a widow fifteen years. Mrs. Tyler was her husband's second wife, and came in the White House a very young and beautiful bride, somewhere near thirty years ago. President Tyler's first wife, who died a year after his inauguration, had been dead about two years, and the widower had walked in solitary grief under his crape-banded hat about Washington all that time, giving not a glance at the many blooming widows and blushing maidens who longed for the White House. But a grief-stricken girl, in mourning heavy as his own, worn for a father who had been killed in an awful accident on the Potomac, touched his pity, and love frolicked close upon the heels of sympathy, and one fair spring day, Washington was startled by the announcement that a quiet service in New York had transferred Miss Gardner into a President's wife. The negro servant was the only one to whom the bridegroom told his intentions; and then the subject was broached on the eve of his departure for New York. He instructed the darky to have the house in readiness for Mrs. Tyler. "She's very young and beautiful. She'll be a splendid woman in her prime," said the infatuated lover.

"Yes, Massa John; but whar you be when she's in dat prime?"

Of the many years, and their sad changes since that time, there is ample evidence. Mrs. Tyler, yet beautiful, appeared Saturday again in the White House, and saw a few old people in the throng, greeting Mrs. Hayes as kindly as they in younger days had greeted her, but the greater part of the crowd that in olden days were wont to gather in these spacious rooms were gone, and the spring grass is green over the bones of the crowd that thirty years ago were in their prime. "The furniture is all changed, but the grand old rooms are just as they used to be, and I feel more at home here than any place on earth," said Mrs. Tyler. Then the crowd swept us along away from the presidential party, through aisles of green foliage that banked the walls, through the whole suite of rooms to the great east room where once Polly Madison hung her clothes to dry, in the early days, when only two rooms of the White House were finished, and when all around was a marsh dotted by a few half-erected buildings to mark the site of the present capitol of America. Now the east room is velvet carpeted, lined by mirrors and panels of white and gold; it is as big as a church, and affords a splendid promenade down its mirror-doubled length.

WAR SCENES.

Suffering of the Refugees at Constantinople.

[London News Correspondence, Feb. 21.]

All the horrors of ancient history are here being re-enacted in the face of our advanced civilization; women killing their children to prevent them from sufferings like their own, fathers stabbing their daughters, husbands their wives, to save them from the Russians and their own Circassians—flight swift and sudden, generally with no change of clothing, and often on foot, through the most rough and perilous country, and then to arrive in their capital like this! Look at the party now passing. First comes an old woman—she cannot be younger than 60—with her loose pantaloons tucked up to the knee, and a pair of wooden sabots on her stockingless feet; with a staff in one hand and a rope in the other, tied to the horns of two oxen, she tramps wearily through the mud and slush, as perhaps she has done for hours. The oxen, lean and emaciated, can scarcely drag the clumsy, wooden-axled wagon over the uneven road. It is filled with what may strike a first observer as rags—mattresses and two or three chairs. Look closer! The rags cover pinched and haggard faces; a young woman nursing a little baby, sheltering it from the cold at the expense of her own bosom, and two little girls; they are jammed between the mattresses and two chairs, and very likely have not changed their cramped position for many hours, as the snow lies thick on the coarse Bulgarian cloth that covers their heads; and these, be assured, are considered the lucky ones. Some must walk, half starving, a week or more, with scarcely a rag to warm them. Behind the wagon comes an old man, blind, and leaning on the neck of a shaggy little pony, on which are seated a girl and a boy; and lastly a younger man, probably the father of the baby in the arabab, a man in the prime of life, once strong and vigorous, as his great frame and deep, bare, shaggy breast show plainly, but now bowed down with excessive fatigue, and leaning on a stout stick. His step is uncertain, and the rough swathing worn by the peasants round their feet is almost completely worn away from his. Suffering is written in every line of his face, which has the white, drawn look one is getting to know so well, and which only comes from the combined effects of acutest physical tension and mental anxiety. I cannot venture to give him money, for to give to one is to grant a claim to all—heaven knows what a good one they have—and to establish a precedent which would surround us in an instant with fifty others in quite as evil a case as this man. As I turn away a Turk growls out, "It is the doing of him, and his"—meaning the English. In fact the feeling here is painfully strong against England; fear is the only sentiment with which they now regard us; love is lost and respect is following it, owing greatly to the Russian influence which is perpetually at work disparaging England and English actions.

ANDERSON RELEASED.

Supreme Court of Louisiana Reverses the Decision of the Lower Court.

Sherman's Conduct Severely Commented Upon by the Court.

New Orleans, March 18.—The Supreme Court this morning was crowded with members of the bar, politicians and other persons anxious to hear the decision in the case of the State vs. Thomas C. Anderson, convicted in the Superior Criminal Court for publishing as true, forged and counterfeit election returns from the Parish of Vernon. Chief Justice Manning read a very lengthy opinion in the case.

After reviewing the charge, the verdict and sentence, the Court took up two of the exceptions as being the only ones necessary to consider in rendering a judgment. These were that there had been no preliminary examination and that it is not a practice to prosecute by information. Both exceptions were dismissed, the first upon the ground that a preliminary examination is not essential, and second that prosecution by information has been a common rule in criminal prosecutions for many years excepting to the drawing of the jury; also, the case is dismissed on the grounds that a violation of the spirit of the law is not pretensed. Relative to the offense itself, the Court gave an abstract of the Election law detailing its requirements. The exact method prescribed in the law was fully described, and the record offered in evidence did not conform with that mentioned in the information. The document offered was a "consolidated statement" certified by register of voters, and not the "original returns," and the statute of our State does not attach much value to this consolidated statement. The "original returns" not being altered would not change the result of the election and interfere with the interest of the people. The paper offered in evidence is not the paper charged as being forged.

In order to be a forgery, an instrument which it is alleged is falsified, must, if true, be legally capable of committing a fraud. Now, here in law, is a consolidated return required as a declaration of the result and its alteration or modification can in no way affect the election. It every consolidated return were forged and the Returning Board complied with the law and made their statement from the Commissioners' returns, no injury could result. It does not appear that any paper has been forged that is calculated with a compliance with law to change the result. It is the essence of this crime that it should be committed by a public officer, and on a document which would change the result of the election. This was not done.

The letter of John Sherman, Stanley Matthews and others which appeared in the record was alluded to by the Chief Justice, who stated that it should be treated by the public in like manner as that of a member of the House of Commons who attempted to influence the decision of the Court in the Tichborne case.

It was ordered that the verdict of the jury be set aside and reversed and the prisoner discharged from custody.

EFFECT OF THE DECISION.

The decision of the Supreme Court today virtually ends the prosecution against the members of the Returning Board. The order of the Court, however, ordering the discharge of General Anderson does not release him at once, the State having five days in which to file an application for a rehearing.

HAYES OF COURSE PLEASED.

Washington, March 18.—Governer Packard, Postmaster General Key and several other gentlemen called on the President after the decision of the Louisiana Supreme Court in regard to General Anderson and other members of the Returning Board was announced. The President expressed his gratification with the decision, and said the entire Union would appland the action of the Supreme Court as patriotic and in the interest of conciliation.

RIOTS IN TORONTO.

Several Taverns Where Rossa Was Believed to be Harbored Attacked.

Many Persons Injured and Great Damage Done to Buildings.

Toronto, March 19.—O'Donovan Rossa's lecture last night, as a lecture was a complete failure, and his principal supporters, before he was half through, advised him to cut it short. Rossa was nervous to a painful degree and several times appeared as if he would break down entirely. He seemed unable to recover from the alarm which possessed him on entering the city, when, to avoid the expected crowd at the railway station Rossa leaped from the moving train, fell and rolled in the mud and narrowly escaped being run over by the cars.

After the lecture, it was reported Rossa was driven out to Weston, seven miles away from the city. The excitement being over, the people to-day are counting the cost. Nine men have been reported to the Young Irishmen's Society as shot, one seriously. How many of the opposing force were hurt is not known but none it is believed are dangerously wounded, most of the injuries consisting of broken heads and bruises. Five constables are hurt, one seriously.

YOUNG BRITONS SACK A HOTEL FROM WHICH ROSSA HAD FLED.

At 12:40 this morning the Young Britons attacked Cosgrave's tavern, on Queen street. Cosgrave is a prominent Irish Nationalist. The hotel windows were riddled, and fire from revolvers was begun from the inside and vigorously returned by the rioters. The police charged the mob with their batons, and a brisk engagement ensued. Another mob opened a fusilade on Collins' tavern, where Rossa was believed to be harbored, and considerable fighting occurred. Ninety police were engaged with the mobs and the Mayor went to the scene. The militia awaited orders in a drill shed. Four men are reported shot, and dozens injured by batons and stones, but the friends of the wounded ran them off to avoid arrest. Several policemen were badly hurt, one of them, Worth, very seriously. Nine companies of troops and one hundred policemen guarded St. Patrick's ball, near which was a mob of seven thousand.

TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS ASCERTAINED TO HAVE BEEN WOUNDED.

Later.—The house of Michael Moriarity, where Rossa was supposed to have stayed last night, was surrounded this evening by a crowd of fifty, who dispersed quietly on ascertaining he had left the city. A body of young Irishmen prepared to attack a tavern kept by Fallis Johnston, a prominent Orangeman. Young Britons came to his rescue. Police separated the parties by a liberal use of the baton. A man named Cuthbert, on Centre street, was shot in the stomach about midnight. John Hynes was shot in the head on Duke street. Street fights are common through the city. Police beats have been doubled, and every precaution is being taken to quell disturbances. The number of wounded rioters of last night's campaign is now given at twenty-five, fourteen of whom were wounded by pistol shots.

A REMARKABLE CONFESSION.

Secretary Sherman Holds He has Been Mistaken,

As to the Effects of the Silver Bill on Resumption.

Now Holds the Bill will Assist Resumption.

The Scare of the Gold Men Unfounded.

Confident He will be Ready to Resume Specie Payment in January Next.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—At the interview of the Committee on Finance with the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the repeal of the Resumption act on the 19th inst, the Chairman said:

Mr. Secretary, I have jotted down a few general questions and some in detail which I propose to ask you, and I suppose that other members of the committee may have questions which they may desire to ask at a later period, but I will ask some general questions, in order that you may make a statement if you choose with more freedom than you can by going into smaller details at the commencement:

OUGHT THE RESUMPTION ACT TO BE REPEALED?

First—Ought the Resumption act, in your opinion, to be repealed, and if not, why not?

Secretary Sherman—That question, as you say, is very general, and it is rather a legislative than an executive question, but I have no objection to answering it. I think that it ought not to be repealed; that it was a declaration of public policy, commenced with the act of February, 1862, repealed by Congress several times, notably in 1866, notably again in 1869 and again by the passage of the Resumption act, that we would, as soon as practicable, redeem any United States notes which were presented for redemption in gold and silver coin; that it is the declared public policy of this country, and it ought to be adhered to, and I am fully convinced that we are able to do what we have so often promised to do and ought to do; besides this, several States have, by their legislation, indicated their purpose to conform their laws to ours.

Senator Bayard—Which other States besides New York?

WHY THE POLICY OF RESUMPTION SHOULD BE PURSUED.

Secretary Sherman—Well, Massachusetts, to some limited extent, but I don't know how far, and many corporations and many individuals have made their contracts upon a basis of resumption in 1879. The whole country has settled down to the conviction that we can resume, and that business has adapted itself and contracts have been made with that view. So far as any suffering from resumption or preparation for resumption is concerned we have already suffered and now to go backward would be only to invite suffering again. It strikes me, therefore, that it is better to go ahead, and that to retrace the policy of resumption now would separate the metals from our currency and one would have to go through the same trouble again. It would be an evidence of national weakness. The struggle between metallic money as a basis of paper money, and irredeemable paper money, must be made sometime, and I think we had better complete it now. Therefore, I say in regard to your question, although it is a legislative question for you, gentlemen, to answer, and not for me, I think we ought to adhere to the policy of resumption and complete it.

The Chairman—Do you think resumption is practicable under the present law? You have partly anticipated that question, but still I ask it.

Secretary Sherman—That is a question very much of figures, and supposing that it would have to be answered, I have brought quite a number of documents here which I will give you, and they will speak better than I can. The best evidence that we are able to resume on the first of January next is the progress that has already been made. When the resumption act passed, the premium on gold was about 10½ per cent. Since that time, it has been reduced to a nominal rate. It is now a little over one per cent. Since that time we have accumulated in preparation for resumption a large sum of gold. I have taken some pains to get figures which I will give you now. They are accurate, so that you may have the exact condition of the Treasury. This is the statement of the Treasury made yesterday:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1878.

Sir:—In accordance with your request, I have the honor to state, the amount in gold and silver in the Treasury on the 28th ult., the date of the last debt statement, which is as follows, viz:

Gold coin	$117,151,455
Gold bullion	7,937,300
Total	$125,088,755
Less amount to the credit of disbursing officers and outstanding checks	$ 6,189,626
Gold certificates actually outstanding	44,498,500
Called bonds and interest	6,818,677
Interest due and unpaid	4,909,705
Total	$ 62,416,509
Available gold coin and bullion	$ 62,672,246
Available silver coin, fractional	5,972,895
Available silver bullion	3,130,718
Total available gold and silver	$ 71,775,860
Amount of gold coin in Treasury is	$117,151,455
Amount of gold bullion	7,937,300
Making aggregate gold coin and gold bullion of	$125,088,755

This is, however, subject to a deduction of the following items: First, outstanding checks to officers, $6,589,626, that is really money in the treasury, yet it is drawn for and not paid.

The Chairman—Does not that always happen?

Secretary Sherman—It always happens that some money is drawn upon and not paid and this item is also large.

Senator Bayard—You spoke of gold bullion. That is the property of individuals, is it not?

Secretary Sherman—All that is Government property.

Senator Bayard—Where does the Government get gold bullion?

Secretary Sherman—We buy it or receive it on deposit, or melt foreign coins into bullion and coin it as needed. We receive it just like gold coin, but not much of it in comparison with the coin received. Then there are coin certificates outstanding, $114,498,500 for gold deposited by banks and individuals. Third—called bonds and interest, $6,818,677. That amount is always large and has reached eighteen millions. Fourth—interest due and unpaid, $4,909,705. That makes $62-416,509 gold subject to demand or about one-half of the supply on hand, leaving available gold coin and bullion, against which there is no demand liability $62,-672,246. Then there is silver fractional coin, $5,972,895; silver bullion, $3,130,718. I can say though, if this statement was made up to date, the silver bullion would be a good deal larger. We have bought lately the total available gold and silver over and above demand liabilities, which is $71,775,860. Of the items that are counted here and deducted from gold, about twenty million dollars are practically available for redemption, because the outstanding drafts and called bonds, and interest due and unpaid, although due, yet the amount actually in the Treasury is generally about the same. It is remarkable that so much money is left after it is due. Bonds that are due and not presented, and interest that is due for years are left in Government custody without being drawn. Of the amount of gold certificates issued, the law authorizes twenty per cent. more certificates to be issued than the amount of gold or gold bullion deposited, although that power has never been exercised, at least not within my recollection, not certainly within my term.

Senator Ferry—You spoke of the forty-four million dollars of gold certificates. Is that about the annual outstanding average?

Secretary Sherman—No; it is more than the average.

Senator Ferry—What?

Secretary Sherman—Thirty to forty millions.

The Chairman—Is it thirty-four million dollars or thirty-five million dollars?

AMOUNT OF COIN IN THE TREASURY.

Secretary Sherman—The amount of gold now on deposit is very large for the reasons I have stated. The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion available for resumption in a business sense is about ninety millions, but the actual gold and silver bullion coin in the Treasury, over and above all demand liabilities, is $71,-775,860.

Senator Jones—Could the amount of subsidiary coin which you speak of as being on hand, be counted as in any way assisting resumption?

Secretary Sherman—I think so, because it is exchanged for United States notes or fractional currency, and can be paid out for current debts.

Senator Jones—I thought you could only exchange it for fractional currency.

Secretary Sherman—Probably there is enough silver coin on hand to redeem all balance of fractional currency.

The Chairman—That is, the Secretary thinks some fractional currency has been lost?

Secretary Sherman—Now, in regard to another point pertinent to your question. We have in process of preparation for resumption reduced the volume of United States bonds and notes. The precise figures are familiar to you. The amount was $382,000,000 at the time of the passage of the resumption act, and the amount is now $348,618,024. Again, the amount of outstanding bank notes has been reduced. On December 31st, 1875, the amount was $346,479,756; on December 31st, 1877, $321,-672,505, and on February 28th, 1878, the amount of bank notes outstanding was $321,989,991, but the amount of bank notes of banks in existence not in process of liquidation was $299,540,475, and the difference between these two sums being notes of banks in process of liquidation. Although the notes are in circulation, yet an equal amount of greenbacks are in the Treasury as a special deposit to redeem them.

Senator Kernan—They make part of the $348,000,000 legal tender notes?

Secretary Sherman—Yes, as many of the legal tender notes are held in the Treasury as there are bank notes in process of redemption.

Senator Ferry—Then really there should be but $299,000,000 national bank notes outstanding.

Secretary Sherman—If you count the whole greenbacks as outstanding, there would be $299,000,000 national bank notes. Then it must be remembered that United States notes have been in circulation since 1862, and bank notes since 1864, and that large sums are lost or destroyed. This diminishes to some extent the amount outstanding, how much, I don't know. You can judge as well as I.

A statement was here produced showing by months the issues of silver and the reduction of fractional currency under the act of April 19, 1876. From April 20, 1876, to February 28, 1878, the amount of fractional currency redeemed being $24,318,-039, and the total silver payments $38,479,-308; total fractional notes outstanding on the 16th inst. was $17,109,715; average monthly reduction of outstanding fractional currency, estimated upon the basis of the redemptions of the past four months, is $290,000.

Senator Janes—How many millions then of legal tenders do you estimate as being in circulation now outside of what you promise to redeem notes of banks in process of liquidation.

BALANCE OF TRADE IN OUR FAVOR.

Secretary Sherman—I should think $320,000,000. Those that have been lost or destroyed, and those held for outstanding bank notes, make the aggregate of bank notes and greenbacks about $643,000,000. To repeat the general result of our preparations for resumption, we have already practically abolished the premium on gold. We have reduced the amount of United States notes and the amount of National bank notes outstanding. We paid off practically the fractional currency, and now we have a very remarkable circumstance in our favor. The balance of trade is in our favor to the amount of $160,000,000 a year bringing silver, and gold and bonds back to us. In the last three years the balance of trade in our favor is $414,034,666. I bring you this statement because I thought you might deem it important to have actual figures about the state of trade the table showing details I will leave with you.

To a number of questions asked, Secretary Sherman replied we have got both gold and silver from England, but we must do it as Lincoln said unbeknownst. To them it must come by natural currents of trade. To attempt to bring, by any artificial movement, a large sum of gold to this country would be to create alarm. All last summer and fall the accumulation was from five to eight millions of dollars each month. Some of that came from our own mines, and some of it from abroad, but we accumulated it without any possible injury to anybody. Now, in a general answer to your question, I do express my opinion officially and personally, that for reasons I have given, we can resume on the first of January next under basis of existing law.

EFFECT OF THE SILVER BILL.

The Chairman—What effect has the silver bill had or is likely to have on resumption?

Secretary Sherman—I do not want to tread on delicate ground in answering that question, Mr. Chairman. I shall have to confess that I have been mistaken myself now as to the silver bill. I have watched its operation very closely. I think the Silver bill has had some adverse effects and it has had some favorable effects on the question of resumption perhaps. The best way for me to proceed would be to state the adverse effects first. It has undoubtedly stopped refunding operations. Since the agitation of the silver question, I have not been able largely to sell bonds, although I have made every effort to do so.

Senator Jones—At what date was the last bond sold?

Secretary Sherman—We are selling bonds all the time.

Senator Jones—I mean the refunding of bonds into four per cents?

Secretary Sherman—The 16th of October was the time when the last of the popular loan was paid for, and we had then a call ready to issue of ten million dollars, and my associates, as they had a right to do, withdrew the call. The sales from the last of September, 1876 to the 15th of October were about $275,000,000. We sold $200,000,-000 of four per cents. and then sold $75,-000,000 of four and a half per cent bonds.

Senator Allison—About a year and eleven months?

Secretary Sherman—Since October last we have sold $4,000,000, and perhaps now the sales have gone up to between four and five million of four per cent. bonds. Another adverse effect the silver bill has had is to stop the accumulation of coin. Since the first of January we have accumulated no coin except for coin certificates except the balance of revenue over expenditure. The revenues in coin being more than enough to pay the interest of the debt and coin liabilities, we accumulated some coin. Another effect that the silver bill has had is to cause the return of our bonds from Europe. Although the movement of our bonds in this direction has been pretty steady for more than a year, it is latterly largely increased, how much I am not prepared to say. On the other hand, I will give the favorable effects. In the first place, the silver bill satisfied a strong public demand for bi-metallic money, and that demand is no doubt largely sectional. No doubt there is a difference of opinion between the West, and South and East on the subject, but the desire for remonetization was almost universal. In a Government like ours, it is always good to obey the popular current, and that has been done, I think, by the passage of the Silver bill. Resumption can be maintained more easily upon a double standard than upon a single standard. The bulky character of silver would prevent payments in it, while gold being more portable would be more freely demanded, and I think resumption can be maintained with a less amount of silver than of gold alone.

Senator Bayard—You are speaking of resumption upon a basis of silver, or of silver and gold?

Secretary Sherman—Yes, sir; I think it can be maintained better upon a bi-metallic or alternative standard than upon a single one and with less accumulation of money. In this way the remonetization of silver would rather aid resumption. The bonds that have been returned from Europe have been readily absorbed, remarkably so. The recent returns in New York show the amount of bonds absorbed in this country is at least a million and a quarter a day. This shows the confidence of the people in our securities and their rapid absorption will tend to check the European scare.

THE SCARE OF GOLD BUGS OVER THE SILVER BILL UNFOUNDED.

Senator Voorhees—That shows, Mr. Secretary, that this cry of alarm in New York was unfounded. Then this capital seeks our bonds when this bi-metallic basis is declared?

Secretary Sherman—Yes, many circumstances favor this. The demand for bonds extends to the west and to the banks. I have no doubt we can sell the four and a half per cents and I think, within a month, we can sell all we want of four per cent. bonds. To carry out the resumption law, coin would not accumulate more than five millions a month and that largely in silver and gold bullion. There is no special necessity to force the bond market in order to maintain resumption. We now have seventy-one to ninety million dollars on hand and every one can measure how much more will be necessary to maintain resumption if the sale of bonds was ever so free. I would not accumulate more than five million dollars in the market of both metals and all sales beyond that should be applied for refunding six per cent. bonds.

Senator Allison—Do you think that you can add largely to the coin in this country by your process of adding to your reserves five millions per month. That is, will you accumulate from other countries, or simply draw into the treasury accumulations already existing in our own country.

Secretary Sherman—I am glad you mentioned that point. Although since the first of January last we have accumulated no coin in the Treasury, the amount that we had prior to that accumulated per month since then has gone into the banks. The banks have already accumulated more than five millions gold since the first of January.

Senator Morrill—They have increased their reserves by the amount of five millions gold per month.

Secretary Sherman.—There is a statement which shows the aggregate amount of specie held by the banks of the United States during the several periods therein mentioned. Now, in the United States, there have been no statements of national banks since December last, but they have in the city of New York a weekly statement of the clearing house. This shows the amount at the beginning of every week from January 5th, 1878. On that day, the amount was $21,884,100. That has increased in amount until March 16th, 1878, when it reached $34,551,000—a difference of about thirteen millions, which is just about five millions per month increase, so that this accumulation has gone on in the banks since it stopped in the Treasury.

Senator Ferry—Then if you embrace accumulation in the banks and Treasury, it has been progressing gradually at the rate of $5,000,000 per month?

Secretary Sherman—Yes, sir. More than that. In New York alone, the accumulation is $5,000,000, but in Boston and Philadelphia it is also going on.

Senator Ferry—What in your judgment is the accumulation in both banks and Treasury per month?

Secretary Sherman—I should think it to be between five and ten millions dollars per month.

In giving an answer to Morrill's question as to the general effect of the Silver bill, I would not like to give a positive opinion. I do not think, taking it altogether, it is an obstacle to resumption. It has operated in some ways adversely, and in some respects favorably, but on the whole, I do not think it should discourage us from resumption or from carrying our our general policy.

Senator Jones—Then, in its effect upon the return of a vast of amount of bonds you refer to, would there not be an element of strength added in favor of resumption in that the interest on bonds returned would not be a constant drain on the country?

Secretary Sherman—Undoubtedly.

Senator Jones—Would the fact that they come back enable us to mantain resumption much easier?

Secretary Sherman—Undoubtedly. The fact that we have paid four hundred and fourteen millions of debt in foreign countries is favorable. There is another point in this connection. It seems to me that it is not necessary to determine this question now, because a sufficient time has not elapsed to enable us to determine the effect of the Silver bill, and you had better let things run along and see its effect. It may be its effect will be such that all will favor resumption and that resumption will come without effort. The passage of this bill can have no effect until January next, and it may be that before that time all will agree that it ought or it ought not to be repealed. As you have this measure in the Senate, you can control it by a majority vote of the Senate at any time. Why not let it stay here?

Senator Voorhees—Did I understand you to say that you would undertake to maintain resumption with ninety millions of coin reserve?

Secretary Sherman—No, sir; I would undertake to resume upon the power afforded by the present law by going on and doing what I did last summer.

Senator Voorhees—How much surplus did you say you had on hand?

Secretary Sherman—I have now $71,000,-000.

Senator Voorhees—Then you say that you would be willing to undertake resumption under existing laws by the 1st of January now, with the aid of the Silver bill and coinage. What amount of coin would you expect to have on hand with which to undertake it at that time.

Secretary Sherman—I would accumulate about five millions per month of both metals from the 1st of April to the 1st of January which would be forty-five millions, and if the market is favorable, think I would try to make good the loss I have suffered by not accumulating in January, February and March of the present year. I think I could, in this way, accumulate fifty or sixty millions.

Senator Voorhees—That would give you one hundred and fifty millions.

Secretary Sherman—No, not so much, nor do I think it is necessary to have so much.

Senator Jones—And does that look to eliminating the legal tender function on the 1st of January next?

Secretary Sherman—No, I think not. I am in favor of maintaining legal tender currency, but that is in controversy.

Senator Kernan—You thought that you could practically redeem all that would be presented?

Secretary Sherman—I have no doubt of my power to reissue up to three hundred million legal tenders.

Senator Jones—I have an idea that would make a good deal of difference.

Senator Voorhees—Have you spoken of the capacity of the present coinage?

Secretary Sherman—No, sir.

Senator Ferry—Then, on the question of resumption, your view is that with ninety millions on hand, and an accumulation of sixty millions more or even forty millions, which would be one hundred and thirty millions, you would be willing to commence the resumption of the present volume of currency, both national and bank?

Secretary Sherman—Oh, yes; the banks must look out for themselves.

Senator Morrill—I will now ask you this question, how can the policy of resumption be aided by Congress?

HOW CONGRESS COULD AID RESUMPTION.

Secretary Sherman—I am very willing to answer that, although I think it is a legislative question. I think you can aid resumption very much if you will allow me to receive United States notes in payment of bonds, as the Senate has already expressed a willingness to do, and if the House would concur with them, I could sell four per cent. bonds for currency in the purchase of six per cent. bonds. It would be an aid to resumption.

Senatar Bayard—What would you do with the proceeds of the sale of these bonds?

Secretary Sherman—I would use them in the purchase of outstanding bonds. All I would have to do would be to pay the difference between greenbacks and gold, but that would only be paying six per cent. premium. I have a right to call bonds and could use currency in their payment by giving one and a half for the bond in currency, the difference between currency and gold at the present time.

Senator Bayard—You can sell your four per cent. bonds at par in currency, and you can then use the currency to redeem higher rate bonds.

Senator Jones—How would that aid resumption?

Secretary Sherman—By repeating the discrimination that is now made against legal tender notes in payment of bonds. The bond issued would be a coin bond.

THE SECRETARY MAKES A RECOMMENDATION.

A large number of questions were asked by members of the Committee, and Secretary Sherman, in the course of his answers said one thing he would recommend. He would on the 1st of October next receive U. S. notes in payment for duties, and yet provide for interest in coin. In other words, he would assume on the 1st of October next that our notes were good as gold and silver, and would receive them as such. You gentlemen will feel your way clear to allow my receiving the U. S. notes in payment of bonds and will make it clear that I won't be compelled to redeem all U. S. notes that come in after the 1st of January, and if you think, under the circumstances it would be strong enough to receive these notes on the 1st of October, I should be willing to guarantee the resumption. I think for us to go backward over all this long, weary agony and struggle toward resumption would be a sign of national weakness and do the nation harm and bring injury on us all.

The Chairman—What effect would a repeal of the resumption act have upon the relations of currency, legal tenders and our coin, gold and silver? Would not the repeal of the resumption act cause the fall of paper below gold and silver?

Secretary Sherman—I have no doubt of that. I think a repeal of the resumption act would at once cause a widening between coin and paper depending entirely upon the confidence the people at large have in ultimate redemption, but I don't want to enter on this delicate ground.

Among other questions asked, was the following by Senator Ferry: You state, that, with $140,000,000 of gold reserve you would be willing to hold $300,000,000 as part of the currency and meet resumption on that basis. I now desire to ask, if, with contraction as it is going on, it would be any obstacle to resumption, even if the outstanding circulation should be $320,-000,000 on the 1st of January next?

Secretary Sherman—I think the twenty million dollars would be provided for by the increase of bank notes.

Senator Ferry—Without any direction of further contraction than under the present resumption act?

Secretary Sherman—The present resumption act would be sufficient. I would not, by myself, provide and direct contraction of currency except what is done under the act.

The Chairman—Don't you believe there will be an expansion come upon us naturally or by the action of the Treasury Department on the first day of January will there not be more money in actual circulation after that period?

Secretary Sherman—I think and hope so.

Senator Ferry—Would not that produce a healthful condition?

Secretary Sherman—Yes, sir.

Senator Bayard—What would be the effect, in your opinion, if the declaration that three hundred million dollars of Treasury notes might be issued as a minimum and as a maximum or be supported by a retention by law of one hundred million dollars of gold in the treasury?

Secretary Sherman—That would be beneficial because I think the fear about that three hundred million dollars would be overcome.

Senator Kernan—And your opinion is that authority to reissue legal tender notes should be expressly given by law?

Secretary Sherman—I think that authority to reissue, unquestioned and undoubted, would take away the fears of all classes of people; first, those in favor of inflation and who do not want the greenback destroyed; then, in the Eastern States, where they think we ought to retire the greenbacks and issue bank notes instead, and believe that we are bound under existing laws to repay the whole of their one hundred million dollars, and that we are not prepared to do.

Senator Allison—In other words, you think we cannot come to and maintain specie payments without the power to reissue.

Secretary Sherman—I don't think we can.

WASHINGTON.

THE CABINET DISCUSSES SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The general condition of affairs in the South, with particular reference to the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in releasing Anderson, and the action of Governor Hampton in bringing militia forces of South Carolina to the assistance of the government in its efforts to enforce the revenue laws in that State, were the subjects of discussion at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and expressions of satisfaction therewith were made by the President and Cabinet officers. The President did not hesitate to say that particular events noted should be regarded as an indication of the proper state of feeling in the South.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

The House of Representatives Banking and Currency Committee propose to ascertain exactly how much gold coin there is in the Treasury available for resumption by having it all reweighed. Some members of the committee are disposed to side with Representative Kelley and accept as true his assertion that there is not as much gold on hand as is shown by the Treasury books and is reported by Secretary Sherman. To determine this point the committee will request the Secretary to have all the gold weighed in the presence of members of the committee, and a detail of members will be made to go to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and Baltimore to witness the weighing in the sub-treasuries of those cities. The Collector for the Port of San Francisco will be requested to witness the weighing there and to certify under oath that he has done so and to the result. The members of the committee believe such a course absolutely necessary in order to settle the disputed point as to whether the books of the Treasury are accurate or not.

PEACE MORE ASSURED.

Russia Will Yield to England's Demand.

Another Guess by a Correspondent at What the Official Text of the Treaty Is.

The Typhus Raging Among Russian Troops in Asia.

THE TREATY.

ANOTHER GUESS AT WHAT THE OFFICIAL TEXT IS.

LONDON, March 20.—A Vienna correspondent summarizes the official text of the treaty of peace. The treaty is substantially the same as already telegraphed. Territory ceded to Montenegro is, however, twice as large as Montenegrins could have claimed on the basis of *uti possidetis*. This accession of territory is principally to the northeast, Servia being considerably increased on the southwest. The Turks, to gain access to Bosnia and Herzegovina without entering Servia or Montenegro, must cross the Mohragera Mountains. The frontier of Bulgaria extends further west than at first stated, the new boundry being formed by the river Struma, approaching within a few miles of Salonica. Russia, however, has made a concession that in one year after the introductien of the new regime in Bulgaria, the Porte, Russia and the European cabinets may agree to associate special delegates with the Russian Commissioner who is charged with the reorganization of the province.

The treaty concludes as follows: After the exchange of ratifications, a place and time will be agreed upon, providing this act, with the solemn forms usual with treaties of peace, but contracting parties are formally bound from the moment of ratification.

The correspondent remarks that thus, although the co-operation of the Powers is not distinctly mentioned as necessary to make peace definite, still, the admission is indirectly made that something more is required.

ALL THE CLAUSES OF THE TREATY TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE CONGRESS.

The Press Association says it learns on excellent authority that within the last few hours, the Government has received a hint that Russia will yield on the point at issue.

The semi-official *Politische Correspondenz*, of Vienna, prints a St. Petersburg letter which declares that England's claim has produced so bad an impression in Russia that a meeting of the Congress is doubtful. Nevertheless, it is believed in Vienna and Berlin that the Congress will meet on the 2d of April.

RAVAGES OF THE TYPHUS AMONG RUSSIAN TROOPS.

Advices from Tiflis state the typhus is raging among the Russian troops in Asia. Generals Milikoff, Soloevieff and Schelkoffnikoff are reported to have died. It is believed more men will be lost by it since the cessation of arms, than on the battle-field during the war.

A special from Pera, the 19th inst., says: "General Gourko's staff and many other officers start for Odessa to-day. Gourko himself remains at San Stefano. The departure of the guard is delayed in consequence of the Porte's refusal to permit the embarkation at Buyukdere."

Hobart Pasha invited the principal leaders of the insurrection at Macrinitza to meet him for a parley, with a view to the suspension of hostilities in Thessaly. His letter was addressed to the chiefs of the malcontent party. They replied that if Hobert Pasha wished an interview with the chiefs of the Provisional Government of the Province they would send envoys to meet him.

A dispatch from Athens reports that Hobart Pasha, having agreed not to bombard villages on the coast of Thessaly, insurgent leaders consented to enter into negotiations with him at Volo to-day on condition that their official status be recognized. It is reported Hobart Pasha offered insurgents autonomy.

ANXIETY FOR THE FUTURE IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 20.—North and South German newspapers express great anxiety about Austria's future. Russia is buying arge quantities of saltpetre and torpedoes.

VIENNA, March 20.—It is urged in official circles that England has no ground to make war without first going to the Congress. If she does she will have the disapprobation of Germany and Austria. If England compromises at the Congress Count Andrassy's policy will be thwarted, and the hopes of an ultimate Anglo-Austrian understanding might be abandoned. The British Cabinet hold the same view.

ENGLAND DETERMINED ON ONE POINT

LONDON, March 19.—A leading editorial in the *Times*, after considering the terrible consequences that would follow a great war, and the tremendous responsibility of the Power which brings it on, concludes as follows: "Nevertheless, England must adhere to the demand that the entire treaty of San Stefano be submitted to the Congress. The alternative plan suggested by Russia would raise the previous question on every clause of the treaty except those which Russia, of her own accord brought before the Congress. But a far more important issue than the interests of any power is at stake. We take our stand upon existing treaties. The one hope of statesmen for the future peace of the world must be founded upon the development of a system of public law, and upon the maintainance and increase of authority of treaties. If the public law of Europe be valid until formally repealed, any new arrangement between Russia and Turkey falls, *ipso facto*, by its very nature within the scope of treaties of 1856 and 1871. It is not in the power of Russia and it is not even within the competence of the Congress to decide whether or not certain clauses of the new treaty fall within the cognizance of the signatory of the old treaty. It is bound to take the new instrument into consideration as a whole."

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 19.—It is expected Osman Pasha will soon be released by the Russians and return here. It is doubtful now whether Grand Duke Nicholas will visit Constantinople at all.

THE WALKING MATCH.

O'LEARY STILL IN THE LEAD.

LONDON, March 21—2 A. M.—At midnight O'Leary had walked 284 miles; Vaughan, 271, and Brown 268. O'Leary continues to walk in fine style and is much cheered.

GENERAL NOTES.

General Grant and party have arrived in Rome.

The Pope, at the next consistory, will complete Cardinal McCloskey's investiture by formally conferring the hat.

A Rome correspondent denies, on high authority, that it is intended to make Dr. John H. Newman a Cardinl.

For Years Painless Filling

Has been made a specialty by Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue. The Doctor is the finest operator in the State, warrants his fillings for life, and charges less than any other first-class operator.

A $5,000 STATE SECRET

In Addition to Olmsted's $19,000 Lear Gets a $5,000 Fee.

A Bonanza for the Mysterious Attorney General.

HARRISBURG, March 20.—The Senate Investigating Committee last night brought out a statement from Olmsted, who received half of the big fee of $19,000, which looks very bad for Attorney General Lear. Senator Peale asked Mr. Olmsted whether the $19,000 paid to him was all the money that the Union Railroad and Transportation Company transferred to him. After some hesitation, the closely pressed witness said that he had received a check for $5,000 from the Union line, drawn to the order of Attorney General Lear, which he had handed to him. Being asked whether the amount had gone into the State Treasury, he said he did not know that it had. He explained how he came to get the $5,000 check. Learning that he was going to Pittsburgh, Deputy Attorney General Gilbert handed him an envelope which he said contained a letter demanding of the Union line $5,000 for the Attorney General as commission, that official claiming that by act of 1870 he is entitled to five per cent. for all claims collected not exceeding $7,000, in fees, in any one year. Others claim that as the money was not collected by him, but by Simonton and Olmsted, and who the Attorney General said had justly earned the $19,000 fee for the money they had secured to the State, he was not entitled to any compensation.

Deputy Attorney General Gilbert was examined this morning and corroborated Olmsted concerning the letter in which a demand was made on the Union Railroad and Transportation Company for $5,000 as commission in the tax case. He said the money was claimed under the act of 1870, and that Attorney General Dimmick and F. Carroll Brewster had each received five per cent. commission under the law. Being asked whether he knew of any case but this in which the Attorney General obtained a commission for taxes collected by other parties, the witness said that he did not.

UGLY DEVELOPMENTS.

[Harrisburg Patriot of yesterday.]

The latest and the ugliest development in the Union line tax case is that $5,000 were paid to Attorney General Lear in addition to the $19,000 paid to Simonton and Olmsted. This fee to the Attorney General was paid by the Union Transportation Company while the commission to Simonton and Olmsted came out of the Treasury of the State. Of course it will be pretended that this money was paid to Mr. Lear under color of the law allowing five per cent. of claims recovered by the State. But this is piling up fees with a perfect looseness. Simonton and Olmsted make an agreement with the Attorney General and accounting officers of the Treasury for ten per cent. commission for collecting a claim against a certain corporation. The claim is collected when the name of the company is revealed simply by putting in motion the official machinery of the Auditors General's department, and the attorneys pocket the commission of $19,000. In approving the account of Simonton and Olmsted, Mr. Lear said that although the compensation is large the money was justly earned and good faith required that the agreement should be kept. But under what color of right could Mr. Lear claim this fee of $5,000 from the company? What services did he render besides advising the Auditor General and State Treasurer to enter into this compact? What share had he in the collection of the money beyond this? The public has become impatient to hear from Mr. Lear on this subject.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The Senate Considers the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund Bill.

Good Progress Being Made on the New Bankrupt Bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Mr. EDMUNDS from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the House bill in relation to certain legal disabilities of women, and moved that it be indefinitely postponed. It provides that any woman who shall have been a member of the bar of the highest court of any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, for a period of three years, may be admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT the bill was placed on the calendar with an adverse report.

PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

The Senate then resumed discussion on the Pacific Sinking Fund bill.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY spoke in favor of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee and in opposition to that reported by the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. MORGAN then took the floor to speak upon the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill and the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SPRINGER moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the coinage of silver on the same terms as the coinage of gold, without expense to holders of bullion and also, authorizes the issue of coin certificates on deposit of silver bullion similar to those now authorized on deposit of gold bullion on a *viva voce* vote. Ayes were in decided minority, but before a vote by yeas and nays could be taken, the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, and the House (under rule) proceeded to the consideration of the business of the District of Columbia.

After further discussion, the committee without action rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Mr. MATTHEWS said he was directed by a majority of the Committee on Railroads to report back the two Senate bills in regard to the Texas Pacific Railroad: one introduced by Mr. Johnson on the 10th of December, and the other by Mr. Dorsey on the 11th of December last, with a substitute, and to recommend its passage. They were placed on the calendar. He also reported back from the same Committee, the Senate bill authorizing the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to extend its railroad from its present terminus in Arizona, to a point on the Rio Grande near El Paso, and aiding in building the same, without amendment and without recommendation. Placed on the calendar.

The House bill to authorize the granting of the American register to a foreign built ship for the purposes of the Woodruff scientific expedition around the world, passed to-day as it came from the House of Representatives.

PACIFIC RAILWAY DEBTS.

The consideration was resumed of the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill.

Mr. MORGAN argued that Congress had the power to alter, amend or repeal Pacific Railroad acts. If Congress had no such power, then it would require but few more gigantic corporations to be created to absorb all the powers of Congress, leave the government stranded and the people at the mercy of these corporations. He argued that if Congress had the power to make corporations, it had the power to unmake them.

Mr. MITCHELL then took the floor, but said he would prefer to go on with his remarks to-morrow.

The Sinking Fund bill was then laid aside with the understanding it should be unfinished business to-morrow, and the Senate took up the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary clerks and making an appropriation for detecting trespass on public lands and for bringing into the market public lands in certain States and for other purposes.

The Committee on Appropriations submitted an amendment to strike out of the clause authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary clerks, the words "not exceeding twenty," and also that limiting their compensation at two dollars per day each and the appropriation therefor at $6,500 so as to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary clerks without mentioning the number and appropriating therefor $20,000 instead of $6,500. Agreed to.

Another amendment appropriating $2,000 for the care of horses and wagons for the Treasury Department was agreed to.

TIMBER DEPREDATIONS.

The Committee on Appropriations reported the following amendment: "And provided further, that where wood and timber lands in Territories of the United States are not surveyed and offered for sale in proper subdivision convenient of access, no money herein appropriated shall be used to collect any charge for wood or timber cut on public lands in the Territories of the United States for the use of actual settlers in the Territories and not for export."

Mr. BECK moved to amend the last line of the amendment so as to read, "not for sale or export," and in support of the amendment argued that men should not be allowed to go upon public land and make timber an article of merchandise. He favored limiting the cutting of wood for actual use only.

The debate was continued at length by Messrs. Blaine, Hoar, Dawes and Sargent.

Pending discussion, the Vice President laid before the Senate the Senate Military Academy Appropriation bill with a message from the House of Representatives, disagreeing to various amendments of the Senate to that bill.

On motion of Mr. WINDOM, the Senate insisted upon its amendments and a Committee of Conference was ordered.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HARRISON, Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, submitted a majority report of that committee on the matter of the charges against Doorkeeper Polk. It declares Polk to be unfit for the responsibilities of the position, and recommends the adoption of a resolution declaring the office of Doorkeeper vacant, and devolving its duties on the Sergeant-at-Arms until the appointment of a new Doorkeeper.

The minority report, signed by Messrs. Cook, Cravens, Garth and Henry, declares that no corruption having been proven, or even charged against Col. Polk, it would be a grievous wrong to adopt the majority resolution. The reports were ordered printed and recommitted, and Mr. HARRISON gave notice that he would not call the matter up before Saturday.

Mr. SMITH (Penn'a.) from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making an appropriation for the payment of invalid and other pensions. It appropriates $29,289,000. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DURHAM, from the same committee, reported back the West Point Academy bill, recommending concurrence in some of the Senate amendments and non-concurrence in others. One amendment in which concurrence is recommended was that of depriving the President of the power of appointing ten cadets a year and allowing but ten during his term.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Hunt in the Chair) on the general deficiency bill. The total sum recommended by the bill is $1,386,665. Without any general debate the Clerk proceeded to read the bill by sections. The clause appropriating $15,000 for constructing, repairing, enlarging and renting vaults and safes for the use of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States, presented ground for inquiry by Mr. HANNA whether these vaults were for the purpose of hoarding up silver coin lately authorized. If so, he was opposed to it as he wanted to see silver put in circulation instead of being hoarded.

To this remark reply was made by Mr. CHITTENDEN, defending the cause of the Treasury in not paying out silver coin for the debts of the government. The Secretary could not properly act otherwise because silver was receivable for customs duties and was now within 1-16 of 1 per cent. of the value of gold.

To this Mr. HANNA replied by quoting against Mr. Chittenden the speech made by him characterizing the silver dollar as a clipped dollar. If silver was worth gold by within 1-16 of 1 per cent. he would like to know where the poor man had been robbed.

Without finishing the bill, the Committee rose.

The Senate bill appointing General Sherman as regent of the Smithsonian Institute, vice George Brancroft, resigned, was taken up and passed, and the house then adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—It was ordered that there be printed for the use of the Finance Committee a statement made by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the repeal of the specie resumption act and tables submitted by him on the subject.

The Senate bill to amend section 2464 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the sale of timber on public domain, was discussed briefly and passed—yeas 39, nays 12.

PACIFIC RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

At the expiration of the morning hour consideration was resumed of the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill, and Mr. MITCHELL spoke in favor of the bill reported by the Committee on Railroads.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary clerks and making appropriation for the same; also making appropriations for detecting trespassers on public lands and for bringing into the market public lands in certain States and for other purposes, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Beck to the amendment of the Committee on appropriations forbidding any charge for wood or timber cut on public lands in territories of the United States for the use of actual settlers in the territories, and not for export so as to provide that timber should not be exported from the territory where it grew.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Hunton, of Virginia, in the chair) and resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill. Several items for the payment of small sums due for labor at the New York, Portsmouth and League Island Navy Yards having been reached, Mr. COX (N. Y.) inquired where the blame lay for non-payment of laborers and mechanics at New York.

Mr. FOSTER, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, replied to Mr. Cox. He confessed himself hardly able to answer the question why these laborers had not been paid before but the committee proposed to have them paid now. That gentleman (Cox) had proclaimed to the House a few days ago that he was the leader of economy in measures which had passed the House. He (Foster) would therefore tell the gentleman's laboring men that he (Cox) was as much to blame as any one for the failure to pay these men before. He had not seen the gentleman's delightful countenance in the room of the Appropriation Committee urging these claims.

After a few unimportant changes, the Committee reported the bill to the House and it was passed.

The House then proceeded (Hale in the chair) to consider the bill providing a permanent form of Government for the District of Columbia as if in Committee of the Whole.

After discussion, the matter went over without action.

Mr. ELLIS offered the usual resolutions in regard to the death of Hon. J. E. Leonard of Louisania, and gave notice he would call them up for action on Saturday, April 6.

The House then adjourned.

ROSSA'S RETREAT.

He Escapes From Toronto Unscathed.

TORONTO, ONT., March 20.—O'Donovan Rossa left this city on the 3:15 train yesterday for Hamilton. He spent Monday night at the house of Mr. Moriarty, in Darcy street. A crowd assembled at Moriarty's house last night, but made no demonstration beyond making threats. Gangs of Irishmen gathered in Buthurst street, threatening to storm the store of Follis Johnson, a prominent Orangeman, but the police dispersed them. Police are on double duty, ready for any emergency. One gunsmith has sold during the past three days sixty thousand rounds of revolver cartridges.

SOME OF THE WOUNDED REPORTED TO HAVE DIED.

TORONTO, March 20.—Seven men are reported missing from their homes since Monday night's riot, four of whom are known to have been severely wounded. Rumors are current that several of them have died and others are dying. Wm. Clegg, who was shot in the shoulder on his way home, lies in a dangerous condition. The injured policeman is progressing favorably.

We Can't Talk

Without showing the condition of our teeth. Every laugh exposes them. In order not to be ashamed of them, let us use SOZODONT, which is sure to keep them white and spotless, and to give fragrance to every word we utter.

"United we stand," as the joined fragments said to SPAULDING'S GLUE.

TT:&W

TEETH! TEETH!

Great Reduction.

January 5.—From this date I will for $6 extract the teeth without pain and furnish as beautiful, strong, first-class, durable, good fitting, well made, finely finished serviceable and natural appearing set of teeth as is made in the world for $8 and warrant them for life. My work has stood for twenty years superior to all others.

QUINCY A. SCOTT,
Surgeon Dentist, 278 Penn Avenue.

THE JURY DRAWING.

Mr. Beadell Waives a Hearing—What He Has to Say.

Hearing of the charges of conspiracy and misdemeanor against him, Jury Commissioner Wm. Pitt Beadell Thursday went to the office of Alderman McKelvey of Allegheny, and gave himself up. He waived a hearing, and gave bail for Court, Mr. George W. Lyons becoming his surety—$300 on the charge of misdemeanor, and $500 on that of conspiracy. Up to last evening Mr. Knowland had not yet been arrested on the warrant against him for the same charges. In speaking of the suits yesterday, Mr. Beadell said that he was groping in the dark as to the real accusation against him, but he would make a general denial, and state that there was no intention on his part to do wrong. He also stated that malice was at the bottom of the suits; that outside influence was working against him. In regard to the accusation of the prosecutor, ex-Chief Ross of Allegheny, that persons are irregularly drawn on the jury, and that in this way many professional saloon keepers serve, Mr. Beadell explained the manner of drawing jurors. He said that it is their custom to send out to responsible parties in every district for names to be drawn from. When the lists are received, and are thereon marked "gentlemen" it is impossible for them to tell whether they are saloon keepers or not, as they are not required to know every man in the county. As for the matter of duplicates, Mr. Beadell said that that cannot be helped. He is open for investigation.

AN OLD MAN'S DANGER.

Reported $60,000 Robbery—A Fortune in an Isolated Farm House.

The good people about Petrolia were intensely excited the other day by the report that Isaac Steele, who lives two miles east of Petrolia, had been robbed of $60,000. Investigation proved the report false, but it was developed that a gang of professional thieves had made overtures to the Petrolia officers for the privilege to commit the robbery. The refusal of the police to aid in this matter is undoubtedly the only reason why the affair was never consummated. The fact has never been concealed, that Mr. Steele—who is a man about seventy years of age—has ever held all places for depositing money outside of his own house, in the greatest distrust, and has never deposited a dollar in any monied institution, but keeps his cash in well constructed safes which stand in his humble log cabin on his farm. Some two years since a well-known oil operator who was in the confidence of Mr. Steele, was called in one day to assist the old man in drying in the sun some $50,000 of government bills, which by lying so long in his safe in a damp house had become mouldy. They took the money into the orchard back of the house, and there spread the bills out on the grass exposed to the rays of a hot sun. When they were thoroughly dried they were again put in packages and replaced in the safe. For a number of years his wealth has been steadily increasing from royalties accruing from the oil produced on his prolific farm, so that it is not unlikely that by this time he is worth from $75,000 to $100,000. Mr. Steele has several sons and daughters who are also in good circumstances.

The Origin of Consumption.

[Popular Science Monthly.]

In 1853, when Hanover and other parts of northern Germany were visited by a very malignant kind of small-pox, the great anatomist, Langenbeck, tried to discover "the peculiarity of organic structure which disposes one man to catch the disease while his neighbor escapes." "I have cut up more human bodies than the 'Old Man of the Mountains' with all his accomplices," he writes from Gottingen, in his semi-annual report, "and, speaking only of my primary object, I must confess that I am no wiser than before. But, though the mystery of small-pox has eluded my search, my labors have not been in vain; they have revealed to me something else—the origin of consumption. I am sure now of what I suspected long ago, viz: That pulmonary diseases have very little to do with intemperance or with erotic excesses, and much less with cold weather, but are nearly exclusively (if we except tuberculous tendencies inherited from both parents I say quite exclusively) produced by the breathing of foul air. The lungs of all persons, minors included, who had worked for some years in close work-shops and dusty factories, showed the germs of the fatal disease, while confirmed inebriates, who had passed their days in open air, had preserved their respiratory organs intact, whatever inroads their excesses had made on the rest of their system. If I should go into practice and undertake the cure of a consumptive, I should begin by driving him out into the Deister (a densely-wooded mountain range of Hanover), and prevent him from entering a house for a year or two."

A Cloud of Witnesses.

For nearly a quarter of a century Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been acknowledged by the people as a positive cure for all catarrhal affections. Its great popularity with physicians and patients, together with its constantly increasing sale, attests, in arguments stronger than words, its healing power. If there be general or nervous debility and impoverished blood, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be used in connection with the Catarrh Remedy. The following named parties are among the thousands who have been *cured of catarrh* by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

A. F. Downs, New Geneva Pa.; D. J. Brown, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. C. Lewis, Rutland Vt.; Levi Springer, Nettle Lake, Ohio; Chas. Norcrop, North Chesterfield, Me.; Milton Jones, Scriba, N. Y.; J. F. Miller, Bridger Station, Wyo.; J. C. Merriman, Logansport, Ind.; M. M. Post, Logansport, Ind.; J. W. Bailey, Tremont, Pa.; H. B. Ayres, La Porte, Ind.; Jessie M. Sears, Ft. Branch, Ind.; L. Williams, Canton, Mo.; W. A. Thayer, Onarga, Ill.; S. B. Nichols, Jr., Galveston, Tex.; Jonas F. Reinert, Stonesville, Pa.; S. W. Lusk, McFarland, Wis.; Johnson Williams, Helmick, Ohio; Mrs. M. A. Currey, Trenton Tenn.; J. G. Joslin, Keene, N. H.; A. J. Casper, Table Rock, W. Va.; Louis Anders, Gaysport, Ohio; C. H. Chase, Elkhart, Ind.; Mrs. Henry Haight, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. E. M. Gallusha, Lawrenceville, N. Y.; W. J. Graham, Adel, Iowa; A. O. Smith, Newnan, Ga.; Chas. E. Rice, Baltimore, Md.; Jesse M. Sears, Carlisle, Ind.; Dan'l B. Miller, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. Minnie Arnaise, 290 Delancy Street, New York.; H. W. Hall, Hastings, Mich.; W. M. Marston, Lowell, Mass.; I. W. Roberts, Maricopa, Ariz.; Chas. S. Delaney, Harrisburg, Pa.; M. C. Cole, Lowell, Mass.; Mrs. C. J. Spurtin, Camden, Ala.; Chas. F. Kaw, Fredericktown, Ohio; Mrs. Lucy Hunter, Farmington, Ill.; Capt. E. J. Spaulding, Camp Stambaugh, Wyo.; I. W. Tracy, Steamboat Rock, Iowa; Mrs. Lydia Waite, Shushan, N. Y.; J. M. Peck, Junction City, Mont.; Henry Ebe, Bantas, Cal.; L. P. Cummings, Rantoul, Ill.; S. E. Jones, Charleston Four Corners, N. Y.; Geo. F. Hall, Pueblo, Cal.; W. E. Bartrie, Sterling, Pa.; H. Eben, 948 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. R. Jackman, Samuel's Depot, Ky.; Henry Zobrist, Geneva, N. Y.; Miss Hattie Parrot, Montgomery, Ohio.; L. Ledbrook, Chatham, Ill.; S. B. McCoy, Nashport, Ohio; W. W. Warner, North Jackson, Mich.; Miss Mary A. Winne, Darien, Wis.; John Ziegler, Carlisle Springs, Pa.; James Thompkins, St. Cloud, Minn.; Enoch Duer, Pawnee City, Neb.; Joseph T. Miller, Xenia, Ohio; S. B. Nichols, Galveston, Tex.; H. L. Laird, Upper Alton, Ill.; John Davis, Prescott, Ariz.; Mrs. Nancy Graham, Forest Cove, Oreg.

ELECTRIC TIME SERVICE.

How the Pennsylvania Railroad and Its Connections Gets Correct Time.

Professor S. P. Langley, of the Allegheny Observatory, contributes to the April number of *Harper's Magazine* a very interesting paper upon the subject of "The Electric Time Service." The system adopted by the extensive chain of Eastern and Western railroads operated by the Pennsylvania Company is the specific subject of the article. After a lengthy description of the "armature," placed in every telegraph station, and its operation, Prof. Langley says:

Let us take up the wires which lead the current through the instrument, and follow their course beside the railway to Pittsburgh, where they leave the track, and ascending the table-land on the north of the Ohio, finally bring us into the Allegheny Observatory. They enter the eastern wing of the building, and passing beneath the dome, which contains the large equatorial telescope (not used in these observations), come up in an apartment on the western extremity, called the "transit room." An aperture traverses this room from north to south, opening a narrow view of the sky when the shutters are thrown back. The dome is made to revolve, so that its shutters can be opened to any quarter, and the telescope it covers can be turned in any direction, but the range of the instrument in this room with this fixed opening must evidently be different, as we see from its external disposition.

THE CLOCK IN ALLEGHENY.

Within this room, then, the wires terminate inside the works of a very accurate clock, where one, ending in a little plate of gold, rests lightly upon the other, so that the metallic connection being thus still complete, the electric impulse flows through them unimpeded. But close to the golden end of the wire is a jewel, so placed as to be very lightly brushed by each tooth of the wheel that turns the minute-hand. As each tooth passes, it raises the jewel by a touch which, though light as the brush of a fly's wing, causes it to move the gold terminal. This is lifted through a distance so small as to be invisible without a magnifying glass, yet this hair-breadth gap the electric current which moves in a moment from Chicago to New York cannot leap over. It is stopped in its course as completely as though a mile intervened, and compelled to wait, during something like the fiftieth part of a second, till the passing tooth has let the jewel fall, and bridge the little space over. During this time, which to ordinary reckoning is infinitesimally small, the current has ceased along a thousand miles, the magnets in the "sounders" of the telegraph lines have lost their virtue, and let go the armature, whose click is heard in each remote station, recurrent with each beat of the pendulum and each advance of a tooth, for the whole operation is repeated with every second, save at a brief pause caused by the absence of certain teeth, whose position corresponds to the closing seconds of the minute, the short silence marking the point at which each new minute begins.

TIME FLIES ARTIFICIALLY.

By an arrangement with the officers of the Pennsylvania Central railroad the exact time of Philadelphia is sent over the railway telegraph from nightly observations at Allegheny, distributed by the Philadelphia local wires, and an exact coincidence of the clocks of the principal roads leading from the city with that of most watches used in it is thus secured, to the convenience of the wearers of the latter.

Other uses of the clock signals from Allegheny, for the convenience of distant points, or for the determination of longitudes, have been made through the courtesy of the officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company, but enough has been said to indicate the extension which the system (commenced at Allegheny in 1869) has already reached, and to justify the hope that it would prove of public utility, which led to its trial. The considerable expenses attendant upon its inauguration have been met from the private means of a citizen of Pittsburgh, whose generous aim it was to make an institution, of which he had been one of the founders, and always the foremost promoter, thus useful not only through scientific research, but in immediate utilities, and for the public convenience and safety.

A lengthy paragraph in the remainder of the article describes the method of setting the clock in Allegheny by making the earth mark off the hours.

DASHING ROBBERY.

A Boston Bank Robbed of $50,000 in Broad Daylight.

BOSTON, March 16.—A heavy robbery was committed this afternoon in the Lechmere National Bank, Cambridge and Second streets, East Cambridge. About two o'clock, President Lewis Hall was setting in the parlor of the bank, the business of the day being done, and he was about putting up the books, arranging papers or depositing money in the vault, when a buggy containing a man and woman drove up to the Cambridge street entrance. The man entered and requested Mr. Hall to step to the door to see a lady who desired to transact some business. Hall walked to the sidewalk, the man accompanying him. The woman said she desired to purchase a draft on the Providence Bank, and began, in a deliberate manner, to count a roll of money. Hall said he could not wait while she counted the money, and returning to his room sat down to wait.

In a few minutes, he heard the buggy drive hurriedly off. Suddenly suspecting something wrong, he made a hurried examination, and found that a small trunk, which a moment before had contained $3,000 had been rifled. Further examination showed that two trunks which were in the vault door which stood partly open had been abstracted. The trunks contained Government bonds and other securities amounting to $47,000, the property of different individuals left in the custody of Hall for safe keeping. From facts since ascertained, it is supposed the robbery was done by three men and a woman. It is thought two men were concealed behind the door in the hall of the bank building when the President passed out, and though he could not have been absent above two minutes, they succeeded in getting off with the money and securities.

THE BANK BILL.

And How Senator Bussey Passed It Through the Senate.

[Lancaster Intelligencer.]

The Bank Commissioners bill could not have passed the Senate on Wednesday but for the one Democratic vote furnished by Senator Bussey, who seems to be another illustration of the fact that when Republicans cannot drive their own members up to the rack they can always find enough recreant Democrats to fill the quota. There were enough traitors in the House to pass the Recorder bill, and now one has been found in the Senate who answers to this advertisement recently published in a local contemporary:

WANTED—One or two more Democratic Senators of easy virtue to vote for "the kind of men we like to see rewarded," in order that our Republican Senators may be released from an awkward bargain made early in the session. Apply at the Secretary's office, Harrisburg, or, if more convenient, at the end of the entry, No. 9 North Queen street.

Bussey seems to have answered the call, and had another been wanted he would doubtless have been found. Will Senator Bussey's York county constituents please call on him to explain what sort of a bargain he made with the Republican Senators from this county, by virtue of which he assumed the odium they feared to take upon themselves?

LIFE IN NEW YORK.

A Young Man in New York with Too Much Money Disgraces Himself.

Richard Shaw, a young gentlemen of Fifth avenue, and well known as a society leader in New York, has scandalized himself by shooting himself in the head in a house of ill-fame up town. Shaw's father died some time ago, leaving, it is said, over $1,000,000 so disposed that his children were secured an ample income without being able to impair the principal. Richard was carefully educated, and when 15 was sent abroad, remaining in Europe for several years. After he came home he spent the next three years in traveling over the country, and finally settled down here. As a relief from ennui he plunged into dissipation, and soon became known as the fastest of the fast. Last November Shaw met Libby Osborne, and became so infatuated that he has never been able to free himself from her toils. This young woman is attractive, well educated, the mistress of numerous accomplishments, and has a remarkable history. She was born and reared in Savannah, Ga. Her father was a well-known planter before the war, and managed to put his property into an available shape, having foreseen the coming trouble. Libby was educated in Vassar College and graduated there three and a half years ago. Before she had left home she had formed a sincere attachment for a young man living near Savannah. When Libby left school she expected to marry her lover, but her family had other plans. She was compelled to marry a man not only twice her age, but a worn-out roue. The family benefited by this marriage, but Libby's lover wrote her a letter, in which he avowed that "as sure as fate he would, before many years had passed, succeed in securing a vengeance that would cure his wounded heart by its completeness." The young bride was very unhappy. She begged of her family to allow her a separation. They refused. Libby's lover contrived to throw himself in the young wife's way. The old intimacy was revived, and went so far as to give occasion for scandal. Last summer, one morning, there was a sensation caused by the sudden disappearance of Libby and her lover. They fled North, and for some time, under an assumed name, lived as man and wife in Philadelphia, and afterward in Cleveland. Last September they came here and boarded on Lexington avenue. In a month Libby's lover and supposed husband abandoned her, writing from Cleveland that his revenge was now complete. The girl was heartbroken for a time, but gradually hardened, and abandoned herself to her fate. In November last she entered a house of ill-repute in Thirty-first street, and soon had numerous friends. Among her first victims was young Shaw, who told her his real name, gave her full particulars about his family, and wanted her to marry him, or live privately as his mistress. She toyed with Shaw, but did not like him and refused his offers. He would haunt the house, and almost took up his residence there for some weeks. Monday night, at a late hour, he went with the girl to her room, and, as soon as the door was closed, drew a small revolver. Not getting satisfactory answer to his importunities, he placed the barrel to his head and fired. Owing to unsteadiness, the ball only made a scalp wound. At the police court, Shaw said he meant to kill himself, and would do so yet. His friends were allowed to take him in charge. The case creates a marked sensation, and much sympathy is felt for the widowed mother, who has devoted herself especially to this son.

$25 Reward

will be paid if C. F. Galton's Cough Balsam does not afford prompt relief

dec18:d&W3m

POLITICAL.

☞FOR COMMISSIONER, 1878,

D. KENNEDY,

OF JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. mh7:e&W

☞FOR RECORDER—

J. S. POWER,

OF PATTON TOWNSHIP,

Late of Co. B, 63rd Regt., Pa. Vols.,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. mh4:eM

☞FOR COMMISSIONER, 1878,

W. PITT BEADELL,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. fe19:d&W

☞FOR COMMISSIONER, 1878,

JAMES IRVIN,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. fe23:d&W

☞FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 1878—

P. H. STEVENSON,

OF MOON TOWNSHIP,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. mh1d&W

☞FOR COUNTY TREASURER—

ROBERT MORROW,

OF ROSS TOWNSHIP,

Subject to the Democratic County Convention fe11—

☞FOR SHERIFF—

HENRY B. LONG,

OF THE SECOND WARD, Allegheny,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. ja28:d&Wtf

☞FOR SHERIFF—

ROBT. H. PATTERSON,

OF THE NINETEENTH WARD, Pittsburgh

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. ja25:d&Wtf

STOCKBRIDGE MANURES!

Originated by Prof. Stockbridge, Prof. of Agriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Made for each crop, furnishing the plant food which each requires. They have been used for five years with such success that in 1877 they were applied on over 10,000 acres with excellent results. SEND FOR PAMPHLET, MAILED FREE. Also for sale, Agricultural Chemicals.

W. H. BOWKER & CO.,

3 PARK PLACE, New York; 43 CHATHAM STREET, Boston. mh2:3mW

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free. Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov13:1yW

25 FASHIONABLE CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10c. 20 Scroll, with name, 10c. postpaid. Agents' outfit, 10c. GEO. I. REED & CO., Nassau, N. Y. oc27:1yrW

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

EPILEPSY or FITS CURED! by Dr. Ross' Epileptic Remedies. TRIAL PACKAGE SENT FREE. Cures speedy, absolute and permanent. Address ROSS BROS., No. 519 Main St., RICHMOND, IND.

$1200 SALARY. Permanent salesmen wanted to sell Staple Goods to dealers. No peddling. Expenses paid. Address S. A. GRANT & CO., 2, 4, 6 & 8 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago. se:1yr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

—AT—

G. D. SIMEN'S,

78 OHIO ST., Cor. of Sandusky,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

The First Tidings of Spring Goods. EXTRA INDUCEMENTS AND GENUINE BARGAINS in

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

At 75, 85c and $1 00, a choice line of Children's Oil Grain and Turkey Morocco High-Cut Lace Shoes, 7 to 10.

At $1 00 and $1 25, All-Solid Leather Oil Grain and Turkey Morocco Children's Button Shoes, 7 to 10.

At $1 00, $1 25 and $1 50, a nice line of Misses' Oil Grain and Turkey Morocco High-Cut Lace and Button Shoes.

At 50c, very nice Ladies' Lasting Slippers.

At 75c, Ladies' Fine Kid and Heavy Sewed Slippers.

At $1 00, something for comfort and wear, our Home Made Goat Slippers.

At 85c, just received, Ladies' Lasting Gaiters to Lace.

At $1 00, very good Ladies' Leather Shoes and Gaiters.

At $1 25, First-Class Ladies' Sewed All-Solid Leather Lace Shoes.

At $1 50, A Special Bargain, Ladies' Heavy Sole Genuine Turkey Morocco High-Cut Lace Shoes.

At $1 75 and $2 00, All Styles of Ladies' Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace and Button Shoes.

At $1 00, $1 15 and $1 25, a very nice line of Boys and Youths' Lace and Congress Shoes.

At $1 00 and $1 25, Good Men's Working Shoes, all Solid.

At $1 50, Very Good Gents' Buckle, Lace and Congress Plain and Box-Toe Shoes.

At $1 25 and $1 50, a splendid line of Men's Seamless Plow and Heavy Sole Lace Shoes.

At $2 50 and $3 00—the Lowest Price Ever Reached—Men's Heavy and Light Kip Boots.

At Only $2 75, you can buy a First Class All-Solid Leather Fine Calf Gents' Boots, Every Pair Warranted.

At $2 00, a very good Boot for men to work in, And all the Latest Styles of Ladies' Gents, Misses and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers at Extra Reduced Prices.

TRADE MARK. 'VIBRATOR' Reg. March 21. 1874.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers,

WITH IMPROVED

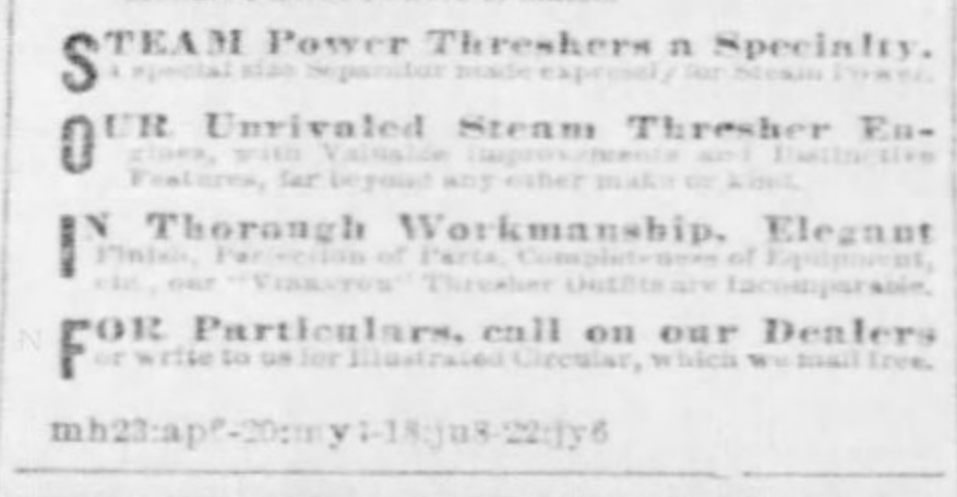
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,

And Steam Thresher Engines,

Made only by

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Raddles, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrator" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

mh23:ap5-20:my1-18:ju8-22:jy6

A GREENHOUSE AT YOUR DOOR.

For $1.00 we will send *free by mail* either of the below-named collections, *all distinct varieties:*

- 8 Abutilons, or 4 Azaleas,
- 8 Begonias, or 3 Camellias,
- 2 Caladiums (fancy), or 8 Carnations (monthly),
- 12 Chrysanthemums, or 12 Coleus,
- 8 Centaureas or 8 other white-leaved plants,
- 8 Dahlias, or 8 Dianthus (new Japan),
- 8 Ferns, 8 Mosses, or 8 Fuchsias,
- 8 Geraniums Zonale, 8 Double, or 8 Scented,
- 8 Geraniums Fancy, 8 Variegated, or 8 Ivy-leaved
- 4 Gloxinias, 8 Gladiolus, or 8 Tuberoses (Pearl),
- 4 Grape Vines, 4 Honeysuckles, 4 Hardy Shrubs
- 8 Heliotropes, 8 Lantanas, or 8 Petunias,
- 8 Pansies (new German), or 8 Salvias,
- 8 Roses, Monthly, 8 Hardy Hybrid, or 4 Climbing,
- 8 Violets (scented), or 8 Daisies, English,
- 12 Scarcer Bedding, or 12 Scarcer Greenhouse Plants,
- 16 Verbenas, distinct and splendid sorts,
- 25 varieties of Flower, or 20 varieties of Vegetable Seeds,

or by EXPRESS, *buyer to pay charges:* 3 collections for $2; 5 for $3; 9 for $5; 12 for $6; 14 for $7; 18 for $10; or the full collection of 350 varieties of Plants and Seeds—sufficient to stock a greenhouse and garden—for $25, to which our book "Gardening for Pleasure" and Catalogue (value $1.75) will be added.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.

35 Cortlandt St., New York.

mh23:ap6

NEW GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY,

At Lowest Prices!

READ THE PRICE LIST.

Ladies' Slippers from	50c up
Ladies' Last. Gaiters from	85c up
Ladies' Fox Gaiters from	$1 00 up
Ladies' Imt. Goat Shoes from	1 00 up
Men's Working Shoes from	1 00 up
Gents' B Calf Congress Gaiters from	1 35 up
Gents' A Calf Buckle Alexis from	1 50 up
☞ Gents' Fine Calf Boots from	2 75 up

And a full assortment of all the Best Qualities and Latest Styles at the Lowest Prices, at the

CENTRAL BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,

138 SMITHFIELD ST.,

mh2es&Wtf (Near Sixth Avenue.)

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

— OF —

LORILLARD Tobacco

The Tin Tag Smoking Tob'a is "second to none" in aroma, mildness, purity & quality

The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market; we, therefore, caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG. 14, 1876.

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid the Government in 1877 about $3,500,000, and during the past 12 years, over $20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers' rates. mh16:eod&Wmh23-3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of MARIAH R. GAMELICH, deceased, late of Findley township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted the undersigned, all persons owing said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said decedent's estate will present the same, duly authenticated, to WM. McBRIDE, Administrator. mh16:3tW

☞NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of JAMES M. BORLAND, deceased, late of Findley township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted the undersigned, all persons owing said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said decedent's estate will present the same, duly authenticated, to JOHN MOODY, Executor. mh16:3tW Clinton, Allegheny county, Pa.

☞DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

☞PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, having cured over 25,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

Founder and Proprietor of the

KEYSTONE DISPENSARY

302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all **Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.** Cures warranted. **Spermatorrhœa** or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also **Impotency,** LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief. **Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis,** all urinary diseases, and **Syphilis** (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only. **MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE,** 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. PAGE,

Late of Hospital for Diseases of Women, London, England, continues to treat successfully all irregularities of Females, including Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, &c., &c. Call, or write (enclosing stamp.) 234 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office Hours—10 to 12 M. and 2 to 6 P. M. Charges Moderate.

Dr. Page's favorite prescriptions for Female irregularities, sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price, $1 50. de4:eod1y&W

KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. **HEAL THYSELF** fe1:eod&W1y

PITTSBURGH LOCK HOSPITAL.

DR. PAGE, a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England, guarantees to cure all forms of Private Diseases and Nervous Debility in the shortest possible time. No Mercury Used. Charges moderate.

Dr. Page's Life Pills, a specific cure for Impotency and Debility, sent free to any address on receipt of price, $1 00 per box.

DR. PAGE, 234 Penn Avenue,
de4:eod1y&W Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth St., Cincinnati, O. dell:d&W1y

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 9TH.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES:	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	$2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

The next drawing occurs Tuesday, May 14, 1878. mh13:ewslmc&W mh16 4t

ARCHITECTURAL IRON FOUNDRY—

JAS. A. MAXWELL, Proprietor.

The manufacture of IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES a Specialty. Also, do a General Foundry Business. Works and Foundry—Cor. ALLEGHENY and SOUTH AVENUES, Allegheny City, Pa., below Point Bridge. ap21:1yW

Stammering Cured!

Address, G. WALTER DALE,
CURRY INSTITUTE,
Cor. Sixth Street and Penn Avenue,
ja5W Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

FIERY FURNACE

For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c

NEW IMPROVED

BOSTON RANGE.

The cheapest and best, and most popular Range in the market. Also, manufacturers of

CONFIDENCE & COLUMBIA

Cook Stoves.

Parlor and Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Grate Fronts and Fenders.
Lifting Shaker Grate, Old's patent.
Agitating Grates, Larkin's patent.
Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels.

206 & 208 Liberty St

PITTSBURGH.

eod

DUFF & CAMPBELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS

AND DEALERS IN

FRENCH AND ENAMELED GLASS.

As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, No. 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. ws&W

Great Reduction IN TEETH.

A Full Set for $6!

AT

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT'S,

278 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

Taking the Centennial Medal and Diploma over all home and foreign competitors, has given Dr. Scott's work a world-wide celebrity, and the public are always satisfied that when they get it they HAVE THE BEST.

It will Pay Everybody to visit Pittsburgh to have Dr. Quincy A. Scott Extract their Teeth Without Pain by his Absolutely Safe Anæsthetic, as it is the Only One in Existence,

And can be taken with entire confidence by old and young, and people in every condition of health.

Another Death from Laughing Gas.

Dr. G. Morley Harrison, a Surgeon of thirty years standing in Manchester, England, lately died from an overdose of Laughing Gas. He was in perfect health, but the "gas" anæsthized very rapidly, and he took a few inhalations too many. my1:1yr.

"SILVER BILLS,"

GREENBACKS AND GOLD

Will Pass at Par!

For 2-Button Kid Gloves	50c
Men's Fancy Shirts, $1 50 old price	75c
Good Linen Front Shirt	75c
Amie Patent Shirt—Wamsutta	$1 00
Ladies' Extra Long D. K. Merino Hose	15c
Men's Brown Mixed ½ Hose	15c
Men's regular made English ½ Hose	25c
Ladies' Silk Bows	19, 25, 35c
Ladies' Feather Ribbon Neck Ruchings	42c
Hair Switches	$1 25 to $9 50
Cardinal Blue or Black Corsets	75c
Mad. Foy's Corset	95c
Abdominal Corset	$2 50
Bead Gimps	25, 50, 75c
Bead Fringes	75c to $2 50
Bead Buttons	50c to $1 25
Satin-Edge Veiling	43c

Demorest's Spring Patterns and Portfolio expected by the 5th of March; leave orders for the folio, 15c, it will be the Standard Guide for Dress.

New Ruching, Hosiery, Neckwear and Trimming received and arriving.

JAS. D. CARLISLE,

37 FIFTH AVENUE.

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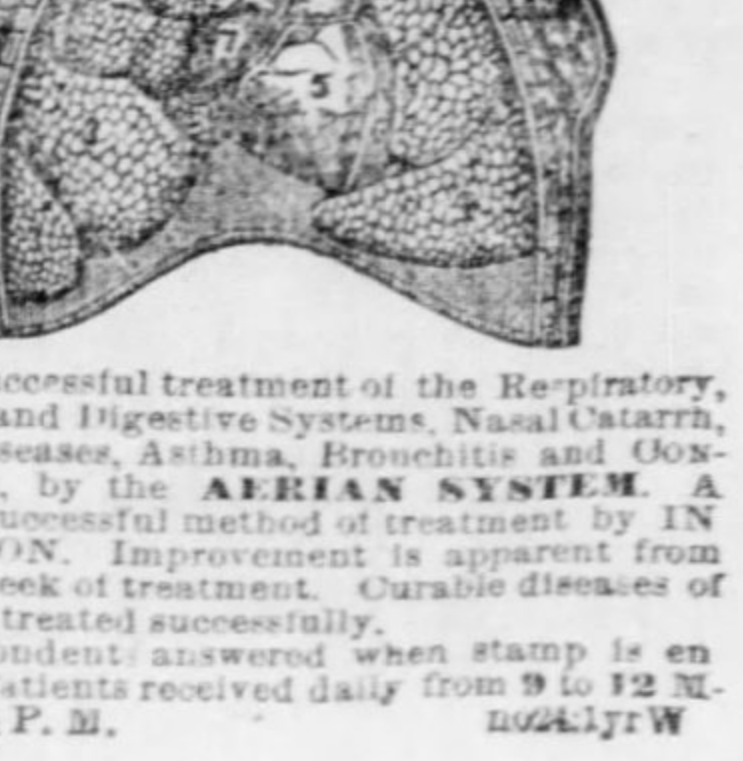

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WASHINGTON.

Secretary Evarts' Circular on International Silver Conference.

Doorkeeper Polk Charged With Irregularities but no Intention of Doing Wrong.

The Committee Recommend His Dismissal by a Vote of 7 to 3.

Text of the Silver Bullion Certificate Bill.

DOORKEEPER POLK'S REMOVAL RECOMMENDED.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, investigating the affairs of Colonel Polk, Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, agreed upon a report, by a vote of seven against three, charging him with violations of the law and loose management of his office in the matter of his appointments, and recommend his removal; that the subordinates of the House be placed under charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms until the House shall determine upon the election of another Doorkeeper. It was shown before the committee that many of his appointments were made on the importunity of some members of the House, who promised appropriations of money to cover all deficiencies accruing from such appointments, and further, that the troubles which attended the Doorkeeper resulted in part from the fault of the present system of dispensing patronage. Nothing appeared in the evidence before the committee showing that the Doorkeeper intentionally did wrong in the premises.

THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL SILVER CONFERENCE.

The Secretary of State has addressed the following letter to our Ministers abroad: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 15.—*Sir:* I enclose herewith a copy of the act of Congress authorizing the coinage of the silver dollar and restoring its legal tender. You are requested to bring this enactment to the notice of the Government to which you are accredited, and in accordance with the provisions contained in the second section thereof to invite said Government, in the name of the Government of the United States to join the United States in a Conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic money, and securing a fixture of relative value between those metals, such Conference to be held at such place in Europe or in the United States, at such time, within six months, as may be mutually agreed on by the Executives of the Governments so invited, or any three of them, shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same.

As the President, in his annual message to Congress, distinctly expressed his opinion in favor of maintaining silver as one of the precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and keeping up to as full a measure as possible the volume of the two precious metals as our intrinsic money. As the act of Congress to which your attention is now called was passed by very great majorities in both houses, the policy of this country in support of bi-metallic money may be considered as decided. The position of the country commercially, from its relation to western and eastern nations of other hemispheres, gives it a paramount interest in the proper adjustment of the two precious metals in their common service of furnishing intrinsic and universal money of foreign trade, and besides, as the principal producer of silver, this country has a just disposition to promote one of the important uses of that metal as a constituent part of the money of the world. You will, therefore, promptly attract the attention of the government to which you are accredited to the great interest which this government feels in the measure now proposed for conforming the coinage and proportions of the two precious metals in the systems of countries invited to participate to a common advantage of the commerce of the world.

You will observe that an early adhesion of at least three of the European nations to this project of a conference is of the first importance. This being secured, it will be in the power the President to appoint the Commissioners provided for in such case by the act of Congress. You will communicate to me the wishes or preferences of the government addressed on this subject through you as to the time and place of the proposed conference that a concurrence on these points may not be unnecessarily delayed, and if necessary, you may use the telegraph for this purpose.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. M. EVARTS.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

In new silver coin have been received and put on sale at the Treasury Department. Up to the hour of closing business about $3,000 had been disposed of. Contrary to general expectations, greenbacks would not purchase the new dollar, gold only being received in exchange therefor. Many people walked up to the Paying Clerk's wicket, and placing greenbacks on the counter called for their equivalent in new dollars. The clerk answered by pointing to a little card overhead bearing the legend: "Silver dollars exchangeable for gold only." Secretary Sherman, by whose order, of course, silver is only to be sold for gold, takes the ground that to sell it for greenbacks would make the latter payable for Customs duties, which is contrary to law. By the law just passed silver being made payable for Custom duties, it is evident that it could be purchased for its equivalent in greenbacks the latter currency would thus indirectly also be made payable for Customs duties.

A BENEFIT FOR EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

A bill has been agreed upon by the Committee on Education and Labor providing that three-fourths of the proceeds of the sales of public lands during the next ten years shall be devoted to school purposes, to be distributed among the States on the basis of illiteracy, the remaining one quarter to be devoted to agricultural and mechanical colleges.

OLD GREENBACK AND BOND PLATES TO BE MELTED.

Two commiteees of the Treasury Department have been for months engaged in examining and counting the engraved plates of Government bonds, greenbacks, National bank notes and revenue stamps, which have accumulated in the Treasury vaults during the past ten years. These plates fill one hundred and sixty large boxes, and their weight is about twenty tons. They are to be melted next week in the furnace at the Navy Yard, and the metal is to be put in use in the service of the Navy Department. The result of this examination shows that there has been no loss of plates of notes and bonds, as has been sometimes charged.

RESERVE FUND FOR BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

Representative Hardenburg has introduced a bill declaring it shall be lawful for any associations organized under the provisions of the National Banking Act to sell or dispose of the legal-tender notes which they are now required to hold as a reserve fund, and to invest the proceeds in any of the bonds of the United States which are now issued, or which may hereafter be issued, and such bonds so held shall constitute the reserve fund of said associations

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE LEONARD.

Secretary Evarts this afternoon telegraphed from the State Department the following, addressed to Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Speaker of the House of Representatives: A telegraphic communication has just been received from the United States Consul General at Havana stating that Hon. John Edwards Leonard, Representative from Louisiana, died this morning of yellow fever. The Consul General states he had ordered his remains to be embalmed and requests that the family or friends of deceased be informed. He also requests instructions.

(Signed) WM. M. EVARTS, Sec'y.

Speaker Randall immediately telegraphed the Secretary requesting him to ask the Consul General to show all proper respect to the memory of the deceased, take charge of the remains and forward them to New Orleans, and the House of Representatives would cover all necessary expenses. The intelligence of the death of Mr. Leonard came suddenly on the members of the House and caused general sorrow. He had been absent from Washington only about three weeks.

THE SILVER BULLION CERTIFICATE BILL.

Following is the text of the Silver Bullion Certificate bill agreed upon by the Committee on Banking and Currency to-day:

Be it enacted, etc., That coin certificates of the denominations of $10 and multiple thereof up to $1,000, may, in the mode herein provided, be exchanged by the several mints and assay offices at San Francisco, Denver, Boise City, Carson City, Philadelphia, New York and New Orleans for the net value of silver bullion deposited thereat and the bullion so received in exchange for said coin certificates shall, at all times, be held and so kept on hand for the redemption of said certificates in silver. The silver thus deposited shall be computed in said exchange at its coining value at the rate of 412½ grains standard silver to the dollar: less usual and lawful mint charges, and charges for transportation from several assay offices to the mint for coinage and from the latter to the Assistant Treasurer respectively, at which coin certificates shall be payable.

SECTION 2—That for the bullion deposited at the mints of San Francisco and Carson, coin certificates provided for in this act shall be redeemed on demand at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, and for bullion deposited at Philadelphia, New York, Denver, Boise City and New Orleans mints and assay offices certificates shall be redeemed at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause coin and mint bars to be transferred after said bars are stamped, as provided in the first section, to the Assistant Treasurer at New York or San Francisco for the redemption of coin certificates aforesaid, and said coin certificates shall be receivable without limit for all dues to the United States.

SEC. 3—That the coin certificates to be issued under this act shall be redeemed on presentation either in silver bars or silver dollars at the option and convenience of the Treasury.

SEC. 4—That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause said certificates authorized by this act to be prepared and delivered to the mints and assay offices aforesaid as part of the bullion fund, and from which fund deposits shall be exchanged as coin or coin certificates at the option of the depositor.

SEC. 5—That the fine or standard silver bars authorized to be issued by this act shall be stamped according to their fineness, weight and value, and the value of silver bars shall be computed according to their coining value in dollars, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to prescribe the necessary regulation for carrying this act into effect.

FOUR EXECUTIONS.

Three of the Doomed Men Make a Full Confession.

A Clergyman Hanged in the Presence of 7,000 Witnesses.

NASHVILLE, March 15.—Fully seven thousand people witnessed the execution of Brown Coble, the negro preacher, at Winchester, for the murder of another colored man named Gardner, of whom Coble was jealous. Rev. Lovett visited Coble in jail, and prayed for him. Coble seemed concerned, but on Lovett's leaving he began to deride the Sheriff and other officers. Coble's wife was present at the jail, and seemed in the best of humor. Great trouble was experienced in selecting a place for the gallows on account of opposition of residents. The spot finally selected was a quarter of a mile from Winchester, in a bottom on the bank of Elk river. From sunrise crowds began pouring in, and by noon the place of execution presented the appearance of an immense camp. The saloons in town all remained open, and toward noon drunkenness became very prevalent.

The Sheriff gave Coble the full extent of time. The condemned man arrived at the scaffold at 2 P. M., and mounted the steps with a firm tread. When asked if he had anything to say he made a brief speech, reiterating what he had said in his statement before he left Nashville.

HE PROTESTED HIS INNOCENCE,

and declared that the witnesses lied. He was ready to die, and would go to Heaven. At 2:50 the Sheriff adjusted the black cap, cut the rope and the drop fell. The rope was too long, Coble's feet touching the ground. He fell about four feet, sufficient to break his neck. The Sheriff pulled up the rope and tied it higher. With one shrug of the shoulders all was over with Coble. He was pronounced dead in seven minutes and cut down in twenty-five. Coble seemed to have no friends. Every body considered him gailty. His speech from the scaffold caused no emotion whatever.

A MONSTER DISPOSED OF.

CONCORD, N. H., March 15.—Joseph La Page, alias Joseph Parish, was executed in the State Prison to-day for the murder of Josie A. Langmaid, aged seventeen years, at Pembroke, on October 3, 1875. La Page confessed the murder of Miss Langmaid, and Miss Bail, a school teacher, at St. Albans, in 1874.

A TRIPLE MURDERER HANGED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 15.—The friends and family of Robert McEvoy, the murderer who was executed to-day, made strenuous efforts last week to have the sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. Governor Hampton, however, refusing to grant the commutation prayed for, McEvoy on Saturday, and for the first time, confessed to having participated in at least two other brutal murders besides that for which he is now under sentence of death. A second effort was made yesterday to obtain a respite, in order to induce him to make a full confession. The Governor, however, refused to grant this also, and he was, therefore, executed to-day in private, in accordance with the law just passed by the present Legislature.

CONFESSED TO FOUR MURDERS.

ATLANTA, GA., March 15.—Gus Johnson, the murderer of the negro ferryman Alfred, was hanged at Rome to-day. A tremendous crowd was present. Johnson confessed to four murders.

Two Lines of Argument.

[Washington Post.]

The able editor of THE PITTSBURGH POST is trying to convince the National American party that it ought to combine with the Democrotic organization. The arguments of the able editor are philosophocal in their nature. But Don Cameron is trying to convince the National party that it ought to amalgamate with the Republican organization, and the arguments he uses are practical. The able editor prints his arguments in his able newspaper, but the arguments employed by Don Cameron are printed at the Treasury Department. The son of Simon will be returned to the Senate if it costs him $100,000.

ENGLISH WAR FEVER.

What Disraeli Would Do If he Were Ten Years Younger.

The London War Mobs and the Peace Meetings.

[G. W. Smalley's London letter, Feb. 26.]

No small part of the six millions s already spent. And underneath all the talk there is what has been from the beginning, a steady purpose on the part of Lord Beaconsfield that this crisis shall not pass away until he has made an opportunity of doing some shining feat on his own account.

"I have the Queen on my side; I have Parliament with me; I have the people of England behind me. If I were ten years younger I would remake the map of Europe." Such are the words Lord Beaconsfield is reputed to have used lately. It does not much matter whether he used them or not; what matters is the general belief that he used them. People will credit anything of their present Prime Minister, and the readiness with which the wildest speeches are imputed to him show what estimate is put on his character. And character is an element of the situation. If you don't take that into account, the most careful calculations may go astray. There are moments when he deems it convenient to put on a kind of solemn hypocrisy. It was in some such moment that he said, only a day or two since, washing his hands with invisible soap and water, and drawing out his words for their greater effect: "I really begin to think that this people will sooner or later drive me into a war with Russia."

I hear so much violent talk, day by day, from men whom I have long been accustomed to respect, I see such anger roused by dissent, or by mere want of ardent sympathy, that I, an outsider, hardly like to say how strange the attitude of people appears to me. Let me quote instead what an English friend writes me:

"The English people seem to be literally mad. The Czar has neither done us, nor, as I firmly believe, thought of doing us, any kind of wrong. Yet he and his people are assailed with a torrent of the same blustering and calumnious insult that was poured on your people at the time of the civil war. We shall pay for it in this case as we did in the other."

That is from a clear-sighted, cool, scientific student of politics, home and foreign. I have heard a dozen other men say—I heard it said last night at dinner, the whole company sorrowfully assenting—that the bitterness of feeling at this moment, between Englishmen of different sympathies in this matter, far exceeds anything within living memory; is far beyond what it was during our rebellion, or, still more, during the Franco-German war.

One specimen of the shameful fury which possesses some of the people who haunt Courts and make up the opinion of clubs I will give. In two different rooms of the same club I heard two men expressing loudly their wish that a certain person might be hanged. The club was a Liberal club, and the man they wanted hanged was the leader of the Liberal party. I mean of course, not the official, but the real leader, Mr. Gladstone. And there is a story that in another Liberal club a bust of Mr. Gladstone has been taken down from its pedestal, lest some violence or insult be offered to it. The sole, or at any rate the main reason for this animosity toward Mr. Gladstone, is his policy on the Eastern question.

On both sides it may be said that party lines are to some extent effaced. If the war Liberals hate Mr. Gladstone, the war Torries, or the more violent section of them, hate Lord Derby not less bitterly. Some of the things said about him I repeated at the time of the resignation, but only last week he was publicly referred to as a drunken thief.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Sensational Tragedy in a New York Suburb.

A Rich Widow Shot by a Drunken Neighbor, who Kills Himself.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Mrs. Ann Eliza Leggett, a rich widow, who lived in her handsome country house in Tuckahoe, was shot and instantly killed, in the presence of one of her own daughters, in her own hall, by Theron Merritt, a neighbor, at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. After shooting Mrs. Leggett, Merritt hurried to his own house, and shot himself through the heart.

Of course rumor is busy. Mrs. Leggett was a fine-looking woman, forty-five years of age, and moved in the best society of the vicinity, which is largely composed of well-to-do New Yorkers. Merritt was a man of about forty, living with his wife and family a short distance down the road. He was related by marriage to Mrs. Leggett, and was on terms of intimate friendship with her. It is said that correspondence had passed between them, of which the daughter obtained knowledge, and that the latter had objected to Merritt's coming to the house.

Yesterday morning Merritt had been drinking. He went to Mrs. Leggett's house and the daughters refused to admit him. In the afternoon he went again, and was again refused admission. One of the daughters ran to his house to obtain the assistance of his family to get him away. At this time Merritt was in the vestibule, and Mrs. Leggett was holding the glass door shut to keep him out. He drew his pistol and fired, shooting her through the right eye. She fell dead at her daughter's side. Merritt then walked out and called to the coachman, "You had better get a doctor; I shot Mrs. Leggett." He then went to his own house about a quarter of a mile away. There he found Mrs. Leggett's other daughter, and said to her, "There is no cause for alarm. I have shot your mother." He then went to his well, got a drink of water, and said to his mother, "I have killed Mrs. Leggett." He then placed the pistol to his own heart, fired and dropped dead at his mother's feet.

Mrs. Leggett's friends speak of her in the highest terms as an estimable lady above reproach, who was simply annoyed by the unwelcome and persistent attentions of Merritt. But the village gossips, whose name is legion, say that Merritt had no visible means of support, and was supplied from Mrs. Leggett's plentiful purse, and that he was discreet enough when sober, but when drunk was apt to say things that were very offensive to Mrs. Leggett's children. This, it is asserted, is the reason why the daughters wished him to keep away, and besought their mother to break off her acquaintance with him.

Of course Mr. Leggett's suicide in his own barn is recalled. The gossips say that he was jealous of his wife, lay in wait to shoot an unwelcome guest, and failing to find him, either shot himself or was shot. Some of the villagers say that Leggett was found tightly wrapped in a buffalo robe, his hand holding the pistol close to his side. Mrs. Leggett's friends indignantly deny the story, and say that Mr. Leggett undoubtedly committed suicide. Both families agree in attributing to-day's shooting to insane delusions, arising from dissipation.

MURDER AND CREMATION.

A Wealthy Couple Murdered and the House then Set on Fire.

FORT MADISON, IOWA, March 15.—The house of Henry Grazer, living four miles west of this city, was burned last night about midnight. Neighbors seeing the fire rushed to the rescue but too late to save Mr. and Mrs. Grazer whose bodies were burned almost to a crisp. From all evidence, they had both been murdered which was the verdict of the coroner's jury today. Mr. Grazer and wife lived alone. He was quite wealthy and was thought to have considerable money in the house. A revolver which was not the property of Mr. Grazer was found near the bodies with one barrel discharged and the hammer raised. The outside door lock when found was unlocked which showed they were not locked in; also every chest, lock, bureau &c., was found with the key in the locks which proves plainly that everything was searched either before or after the murder was committed. There is no clue but strong suspicion as to the murderers.

TURK AND RUSS AS THEY ARE.

New Pictures of the Peculiar Nations By an Old Missionary.

Rev. Dr. Schauffler, the venerable Eastern missionary, who has lived in Russia twenty years and in Turkey forty years, delivered an address in the Seventh Presbyterian church, corner of Broome and Ridge streets, New York, Monday evening. Dr. Schauffler is about 80 years of age. He is tall and well built, carries his form erect, has a large head and a ruddy complexion, and acts and speaks with vigor and animation.

Dr. Schauffler said that in this long residence in Russia and in Turkey he became very familiar with the languages and customs of the two countries. "I remember well," said he, "the kind of country Russia was when I went there and I have watched her career closely. I saw Alexander I—that wonderful man; I saw Napoleon I., and the battles of his great campaign are all familiar to me. When I went to Russia that country had been professing to be a Christian land for hundreds of years, and yet such a thing as a Bible in the language of the native Russians did not exist. Those who read it read it in the old Sclavonic language. The Russian Church was encouraged. Its doors are wide open and all are induced to enter, but those who sought the true Christian religion were obliged to encounter every objection. Since the days of Peter the Great the Emperor has been absolute over the Church in his dominions, and although this power has not always been exercised, it can be assumed at any time."

When Dr. Schauffler spoke of the Turks, he said: "No one was ever persecuted in Turkey on account of his religion. I don't care what all your travelers and writers have said to the contrary, what I say is absolutely true. Indeed it is a part of the religion of the Turks not to persecute those who believe in other creeds. In fact, any Christian who has a complaint to make has a better chance than a Mahometan would have under the same circumstances, because in every place there is a Christian representative who is always ready to take up the cause of his fellow and maintain his rights before the proper authorities. The Mahometans, in very many cases, have no such representative to speak for them, and their rights consequently are not maintained. We have always been free to sell the Bible in all parts of Turkey. I made a translation of the Bible, and the first edition that was sent out was soon used up. Our agents and missionaries sold them even in the yards of the mosques. Many were bought by army officers, and not a few of these officers became converts. There are to-day at least one hundred Christian churches in Turkey, and the number is increasing."

The venerable missionary said he loved the people of both countries—Russia and Turkey—but when he spoke of the rulers and particular traits, that was a different thing. Russia had always been an iron-heeled tyrant both as to politics and religion, while Turkey had been tolerant and impartial.

"If I should sum up the principal vices of the Russians," said he, "I should say they are lying, stealing and drunkenness. Nevertheless the Russians are a religious people, and their vices are chiefly the results of ignorance. The masses of the Turks are also religious and ignorant. The Turk is by nature sober and quiet, but cruel and brutal when angered. He will never, however, deliberately injure others, and least of all persecute them on account of their religious belief. This being the case I believe the time will come when the whole great empire will be Christianized. I shall never forget the dismay which came over the Turks at the beginning of the Crimean war, when the English, French and Italian navies passed up through the Dardanelles. The wisest men met together to decide what should be done. They said, 'our book is finished,' for they really thought that the end of Mahometanism had come, and that the Koran would have to be burned. At the same time I said to myself that if their book was finished ours was only just begun."

Dr. Schauffler said that the Government of Turkey was very badly administered in the interior parts of the empire, and that the agricultural districts were almost starved out, owing to the fearful greed and rapacity of the Government representatives.

GERRIT SMITH.

Frothingham's Biography of the Celebrated Abolitionist to Be Suppressed.

During the latter part of last December the Rev. Octavius Brooks Frothingham's "Life of Gerrit Smith" was published by Messrs. Putnam's Sons, and on Friday last that firm announced that the biography had been withdrawn from publication. The *Times* says the reason of the suppression of the work, which was hailed as a noteworthy addition to American biography, is the refusal of the family of Gerrit Smith to accept as history the account given by Mr. Frothingham of the great Abolitionist's connection with John Brown. Mr. Frothingham says the stereotype-plates of the biography belong to Mrs. Miller, a daughter of Gerrit Smith. By the terms of the agreement between Mrs. Miller and the Messrs. Putnam, either party had the right to withdraw within thirty days. Mr. Frothingham says he passed a great deal of time in collecting material, lived for a time at the old homestead in Peterboro, and worked slowly. Either Mrs. Miller or John Cochrane, Mr. Smith's nephew, could have read the manuscript if either had desired. As for the facts, Mr. Frothingham says they are unimpeachable. Gerrit Smith was intimately acquainted, he insists, with John Brown's general plan. Only the first edition of the Life had been published, comprising 1,000 copies. These have nearly all been sold, so that the book will become rare within a few months after it was first given into the printer's hands. Mr. Frothingham does not know whether or not Mrs. Miller and Cochrane intended to buy up the copies of the work extant. It is probable the public libraries are furnished with copies, which will be jealously guarded. Mrs. Miller did not demand the suppression of the volume until the second week in February.

A Vicious Kick at Blaine.

[From the New York Times, Rep.]

It is more to the purpose to remember that Mr. Blaine has been in the past a confederate of the plunderers of the public domain of the United States; that he was the holder of $130,000 of land bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, for which he did not pay a dollar, and that in pursuance of his promise of not proving "a deadhead in the enterprise," he used his position as Speaker of the House to help the jobbers who were working for a renewal of the land grant of the Little Rock road. Mr. Schurz has at least followed "the instinct of his boyhood," which taught him to employ his talents in making an honest livelihood.

SMASHING CAMERONISM.

Figures to Prove the Legislature Can be Carried Against Cameron.

The Results of a Union of Democrats and Labor Reformers.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1878.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

The suggestions contained in a recent issue of THE POST, advising an honorable alliance of the Democratic party of Pennsylvadia with the National, or Labor Reform party, in order to secure the result that each is struggling for—the overthrew of Cameronism—has created a marked sensation in this section of the State.

To accomplish this it is absolutely requisite for the opponents of Cameronism to gain control of the executive and legislative departments of the State government, and this—in my opinion—can be attained only by the plan you have suggested.

The shameful gerrymandering of the legislative districts gives a very decided advantage to the Cameronites, and this will be greatly increased should the opponents of the baneful system of which we so bitterly complain, fail to act on the advice you have so sensibly given.

The Cameron majority in the Legislature is fifty-one on joint ballot—the Democrats having 100 and the Republicans 151 members. As the surest way to destroy the evil of Cameronism is by defeating Don Cameron for the Senatorship, it therefore becomes necessary for the opposition to gain twenty-six, or more, members of the Legislature. By following your advice a gain of forty-three members of the House can be secured, without taking into consideration the gains that are sure to be made in Allegheny, Luzerne and Schuylkill counties, as the following, prepared from official sources, must attest. It gives the number of members in certain close districts, with the Democratic or Republican majorities at the last election, and the Labor Reform vote. The Philapelphia vote is on District Attorney last fall, and the county vote on Supreme Judge:

Wards. Philadelphia.	Members.	Rep. Maj.	Dem. Maj.	Labor Vote.
1st	2	71	...	375
9th	1	42	...	57
14th	1	..	18	145
16th	1	..	466	91
19th and 31st	3	..	287	1,075
20th	2	103	..	203
23d	1	291	...	297
24th	1	..	40	126
29th	1	..	29	220
Amstrong county	2	61	..	187
Blair county	2	165	..	1,196
Butler county	2	..	575	182
Cameron county	1	..	83	....
Carbon county	1	..	420	960
Crawford county	4	..	118	327
Harrisburg (city)	1	71	..	477
Forest county	1	..	5	16
Huntingdon county	2	463	..	749
Mercer county	3	..	423	226
Mifflin county	1	..	137	....
Potter county	1	354	..	367
Susquehanna county	2	602	..	939
Venango county	3	..	588	388
Warren county	1	194	..	313
Washington county	3	..	420	294

All of the above named wards and counties are represented by Cameronites, elected in 1876. If such a union as you suggest could be formed in these districts only, which gave combined majorities against Cameronism, and a similar result secured, the Legislature would stand thus on joint ballot:

Rep.—Present No.151 | Dem—Present No.109
Rep. decrease.... 43 | Oppos'n increase. 43
—108 | —143
108

Opposition majority on joint ballot.......... 35

Not only can these districts be carried against the debauching system of Cameronism, but other districts in other sections of the State will by a judicious combination of political forces choose anti-Cameron members; this is notably so in Chester, Lancaster, Franklin, McKean, Snyder, Union and other counties, and the Fifth, Thirteenth and other wards in Philadelphia.

To me it matters not whether under the the honorable alliance you wisely suggest Hopkins or Jenks, or Wright of Wilkesbarre, or Brewster of Philndelphia, or any other good man becomes the gubernatorial candidate, or whether Vaux of Philadelphia, Clymer of Reading, Democrats; Hughes of Pottsville, Labor Reform, or Curtin of Bellefonte, or M'Clure of Philadelphia, succeeds Cameron in the Senate.

The complete overthrow of the Cameron-Mackey-Kemble dynasty is the paramount object, and the good work you have suggested cannot be undertaken any too soon; it has been delayed already only too long.

ANTI-CAMERON REPUBLICAN.

GEORGIA JUSTICE.

A White Man Hung for Killing a Negro.

A Desperado Who Had Committed Eight Murders.

ROME, GA, March 16.—This rapid little city was packed on Friday with the largest crowd that ever gathered within its limits. The occasion that brought it together was the execution of Augustus Johnson, which has just taken place. It is roughly estimated that twenty thousand people were in the city at one o'clock on Friday.

Augustus Johnson is about twenty-six years of age. By his own confession he is the slayer of eight persons, all of whom he killed in violation of law, with one possible exception. He was hung yesterday for the murder of Daniel Alford, colored, being the first white man ever hung in Georgia for the murder of a negro. Johnson's relatives claimed that he was insane, and indeed a verdict ef insanity was once returned against him by a jury. He was confined in the State Lunatic Asylum, from which he escaped.

THE CRIME AND ARREST.

The testimony shows that on the morning of the murder he was riding through the country. He was in unusually fine spirits, as several witnesses who met him just before the murder testified. At length he reached the ferry, and found the boat on the opposite side. He dismounted from his horse and called to the ferryman, Daniel Alford, to bring the boat over. A number of negro school children and one or two white men were standing near him on the banks of the river. At his command the negro ferryman left a companion with whom he was talking, and started to the boat. Johnson ordered him to "hurry up." The negro replied. "If you want the boat any quicker than I'm going to bring it over, you had better come and fetch it yourself." Johnson made some reply and took hold of his gun. The ferryman cried. "Don't fool with me with that gun." He then turned to loose the boat, when his companion called to him to look out. He turned and discovered that Johnson was leveling his gun at him. Before he could say or do anything the gun was fired, and he fell into the bottom of the boat mortally wounded. His companion, it was thought at first, was also wounded or killed, as he dropped at the report of the gun. It was discovered afterward that this was only through excitement. After Johnson had done the shooting, he quietly mounted his horse and rode off, not even waiting or caring to see whether the wounds were fatal. He took no pains to conceal himself or his crime. Meeting an acquaintance shortly afterward, he asked him if he thought his gun would kill a man across the river, adding, "If it will, I've killed a nigger, for I shot one down at the ferry awhile ago." He protested that no one would dare to arrest him, as the officers were all afraid of him. He consequently took his time in making his arrangements to leave the county for Texas One day, shortly after the murder, a big log-rolling was in progress, the Sheriff being in attendance, when Johnson quietly walked into the crowd. He was heavily armed. Some of his friends begged him to go away, adding that he would certainly be arrested. He declined to leave, adding that any man that attempted to arrest him was "looking for certain death." The Sheriff, however, summoned the crowd as a *posse*, and surrounding Johnson, demanded his surrender. Seeing that he could hope for nothing in a contest with such odds, Johnson surrendered.

THE DAY BEFORE THE HANGING

Johnson was stripped from head to foot and his body searched carefully. A small knife made of steel from the bottom of a shoe was found in the lining of his drawers. He was very anxious for the means of committing suicide. He cursed his wife and sister yesterday in his cell for crying, and drove them out. He entertained his friends all the evening by mimicking the Atlanta Sheriff and telling racy jokes. He slept quietly, having drank a good deal. Priests spent the morning with him, and when ordered to go to the scaffold he refused to leave his cell unless they gave him morphine. Being fooled with quinine, he went out smoking a cigar, joked all the way with the Sheriff, and smiled and nodded at the bystanders. Reaching the scaffold, he refused to go up till he had a drink of whisky. While taking it a street evangelist approached him, and asked him about his soul. The priest ordered the evangelist off, saying Johnson had chosen him as his adviser. The evangelist pointed solemnly to a big card, on which was painted: "The blood of Jesus cleanses all sins," and said, "Mr. Johnson, this is the time," and withdrew. He went up the scaffold

WITH A DRUNKEN SWAGGER,

Smoking a cigar. After looking at the crowd he asked that the box be lifted from the coffin so he could see it. He said, "That coffin is pretty good." Then he asked for more whisky. Being refused, he asked for the Judge that sentenced him, and told him his last request was for one more drink. The Judge consented. The priest handed him holy water; he tasted it, with an oath threw it under the scaffold, and said he thought it was gin. He made a speech in a defiant way, and confessed the killing of four men. He closed by saying: "This crowd look like straw in a haystack. I wish somebody will count them if it don't take too long." He resisted the adjustment of the noose, but finally consented if they would

LET HIM TIE IT HIMSELF.

He held a cross in his hand while he made his confession. When he was tied he asked for it, and died with it in his hands. He made no profession of religion, and requested that the black cap should not be put on. When he saw the drop was only five feet he insisted that the rope should be lengthened, and it was made seven feet. He asked the doctor if that would break his neck. He was very much afraid of strangulation. The drop fell at a quarter to two, and he died in seventeen minutes of strangulation. In his confession Johnson said he knew he had friends in the crowd prepared to rescue him, but said it was no use to try it. Several alleged confessions were peddled about the grounds after the hanging. The crowd numbered 15,000 people, and excursion trains were run from all quarters. There were few disturbances. Johnson asked to be hung at half-past eleven. He wanted to get to the next world by dinner-time, as he had eaten a light breakfast.

DEATH SCENE IN CONGRESS.

Announcement of the Death of Representative Leonard of Louisiana.

[Washington Correspondence.]

The announcement of the death of Representative Leonard of Louisiana, fell with startling suddenness on the House of Representatives on Friday afternoon, and a more startling transition from the bustling excitement of political life to a solemn quiet was probably never before witnessed. If a member had fallen dead on the floor the effect could not have been more startling. The House had been for some hours engaged in an exciting political discussion. Potter of New York, had completed a speech in which he so vigorously advocated the claims of a political opponent as to attract more than ordinary attention, and members had gathered in his vicinity from all parts of the hall. Springer had been carrying on an exciting colloquy with him, and the sound of their voices and the buzz on the floor had not subsided when Speaker Randall, with a vigorous blow of his gavel, directed all eyes to the chair. A majority of the members supposed that it only meant that Potter's time had expired. Few had been informed of the news he had to communicate, but his first sentence—that he felt it his duty to interrupt the proceedings to make a sad announcement—hushed every lip to silence. When the dispatch from the Secretary of State was read announcing Leonard's death in Havana this morning, it was hard to realize, for scarcely forty-eight hours had elapsed since the telegraph brought news of his arrival there. In a moment all political conflict of the day was forgotten. Ellis of Louisiana, made a brief eulogistic reference to his deceased colleague. A motion to adjourn was immediately assented to, and the members quietly dispersed. Leonard was one of the youngest members of the House, being only thirty-two. When he left here two or three weeks ago he was in full health and good spirits, and no one would ever have supposed that he would be the first to break the circle of the present House by death. He was a man of fine classical education, graduating first at Harvard College and afterward at a first-class university in Germany. This fact and the other fact that he had been Judge of a State Supreme Court (he was one of the Kellogg Judges in Louisiana), made him somewhat vain and egotistical, but his ability was acknowledged and he had many traits which commended him to his associates.

The Bottom Rail on Top Again.

[Washington Letter to the New York Times.]

Coupled with the fact that John B. Gordon, of Georgia; M. C. Butler, of South Carolina; Ben Hill, and other gentlemen of the same class, are upon more familiar terms with the President than are nine-tenths of the Republican Senators, it is, perhaps, not to be wondered at that they give strength to the significant statement: "The bottom rail is on top again." It is on top. The Democracy rules in Washington, and the Democracy is absolutely under the control of men who won distinction by plotting and fighting to destroy their country.

VERY many well-meaning people will prescribe for your cough and cold and you will lose time in taking their medicine; *ergo*, take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and be relieved at once. Price 25 cents.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The House Passes the Liquor Bond Bill by a Close Vote.

Discussion in the Senate on Pacific Railways Bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Consideration was resumed of unfinished business, being the bill in regard to the Pacific Railroad sinking fund, and Mr. MATTHEWS speke in favor of the bill reported by the Committee on Railroads, and gave notice that he would hereafter submit it as a substitute for that reported by the Judiciary Committee.

Pending discussion, Mr. GORDON, by request, introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a narrow gauge railroad from Bismarck to the Black Hills. Referred.

The Consular and Diplomatic bill was then received from the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Vice President announced his signature to the House bill for the relief of William A. Hammond, late Surgeon General of the Army, and it now goes to the President for his signature.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY took the floor to speak on Monday on the Sinking bill, and the Senate adjourned until that day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

During the morning hour was discussed a bill reported from the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, limiting the number of special attorneys appointed to assist District Attorneys to one, and limiting the fee to $2,000. The bill was finally passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, on the bill extending to three years the time for the withdrawing of distilled liquors from bond.

Mr. SAYLER stated the purpose of the resolution. Its principal object was to extend the bond period of whisky to three years instead of one year as now provided by law. In other words, it was to give to alcoholic spirit manufactured in this country the same privileges that are given to liquors imported from Europe and put in bonded warehouses.

Mr. BUTLER said he understood the bill thoroughly, and was quite ready to agree to its general object as a matter of relief. That was to lend at five per cent. for two years an amount of money equal to the tax on whisky. The government could borrow money at four per cent. And this would be a gain of one per cent. That was all there was in it, but he was opposed to anything that looked like favoring speculation. If the promoters of the measure did not mean that they would agree to an amendment which he proposed to offer to the third section that amendment was providing that the tax or duty paid on all distilled spirits, when the same are withdrawn, shall be the amount of duty or tax which would have been paid if paid when such distilled spirits were put in bond.

Mr. SAYLER stated that was provided in the resolution. He had no objection to it except that it was a mere surplus by age.

Mr. BUTLER—Well, if you admit that amendment, I withdraw all objection to the resolution.

Mr. LAPHAM regarded the measure as a proposition to lend to distillers for two years, at five per cent., the vast revenues which they pay to the Treasury, and that, too, at a period when revenues were diminishing. when the House was told that it will be difficult to balance books at the end of the year. When gentleman on the other side were crying "Economy, Economy, Reform, Reform," such a proposition could not have his approval.

Mr. FORT feared the object of the bill was to give time for whisky men to obtain a reduction in the tax.

Mr. HARRISON opposed the bill not only as being class legislation, but as being in favor of a certain class of whisky interests, not the whole interest. It was for the benefit of that whisky which improved by age. The kind of whisky which brought an immense revenue into the Treasury would not receive the slightest benefit from it.

Mr. BURCHARD supported the bill. It did not endanger the revenue of the country. It was not so much in the interest of the distiller as in the interest of revenue.

Mr. FORT supported the bill. He denied that it would reduce the revenue, because revenue came not from the amount put into bond but from consumption. It might cause a temporary reduction, but in the end all the taxes would be received.

General debate having closed, the bill was read by sections for amendment.

Mr. BUTLER offered the amendment suggested by him, and it was agreed to.

Mr. CONGER moved to make the interest seven per cent instead of five. Rejected.

Mr. CONGER then moved to make the interest six per cent. Rejected by a vote of 71 to 85.

The committee then rose and reported the bill and amendments.

The amendments were agreed to, and then the bill passed—yeas, 118 nays, 116.

Mr. SAYLER then moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, and moved to lay that motion on the table, on which Mr. CONGER, owing to the closeness of the vote, called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered and resulted in yeas, 122; nays, 105. So the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. SPRINGER called up the report of the Committee on Elections on the Massachusetts contested election case, the report of the majority being that Dean, contestant, is entitled to a seat, and that of the minority being in favor of Field, the sitting member. After an opening speech by Mr. Springer, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Mr. ROBBINS, frlm the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a substitute for the bill to promote the deposit of savings in the treasury and refunding of the national debt, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. SPRINGER, to-morrow's session was set apart for private business.

The contested election case of Dean vs. Field, from the third district of Massachusetts, was then considered.

After some discussion, the SPEAKER said: "The Chair believes it his duty, though it is a very painful one, to lay a communication before the House." He then handed to the Clerk and had read a telegram from the Secretary of State announcing the death, in Havana, of yellow fever, of the Hon. J. E. Leonard of Louisiana.

Mr. ELLIS—I am sure the announcement just made will carry sincere regret to every heart that beats here, and to those who knew Judge Leonard well, who had opportunities to meet him socially, this announcement will carry very great sadness. It is not my purpose now to enter into any detailed account of his life or public services, nor to eulogize those shining virtues which bound him to those who knew him well. At another and more fitting occasion it will be my duty to pay a proper tribute to my late colleague. I therefore move that, in respect to the memory of Judge Leonard, the House do now adjourn. The motion prevailed and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—At the conclusion of the morning hour, Mr. BRIGHT moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, unfinished business being a bill making available for the payment of certain Southern ante-bellum mail contractors the $375,000 already appropriated, and also moved that all debate be limited to ten minutes. Republicans objected to limitation of time, and the yeas and nays were ordered on that motion.

By a vote of yeas 112, nays 106, the House determined to limit general debate to ten minutes and then went into Committee of the Whole (Cox of N. Y. in the chair) upon the bill.

Mr. WADDELL, Chairman of the Postoffice Committee, hoped that without further discussion the bill might be reported to the House and recommitted to the Postoffice Committee in order that it might be perfected and objections obviated. He complained of the statement made the other day by Mr. Conger, that members on the Democratic side must have been aware of the existence of legislation on the part of the Confederate Congress for the payment of mail contractors prior to the war, and he asked whether the act of Congress during the war in relation to a mere ministerial matter like the payment of mail contractors and postmasters were in the recollection of members and others. He thought the intimation was not justified. In reference to the question as to whether the War Department had refused access to the Confederate records, he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a correspondence between Secretary Cameron and Governor Vance. While the correspondence was being read, Mr. CONGER interrupted the reading and claimed (for the opponents of the bill) half of the ten minutes to which general debate was limited. The claim, however, was not supported by the Chairman and the reading proceeded.

The ten minutes expiring before the reading had been completed, Mr. EDEN moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill and the motion was agreed to.

The Committee rose and reported the action to the House.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered on concurring in the recommendation of the committee. This, under parliamentary ruling, cut off the motion to recommit (which Mr. Waddell desired to make), a motion to reconsider the vote ordering the main question was made and defeated—yeas, 78; nays, 131. The report of the committee was concurred in without a division, and so the enacting clause of the bill was struck out.

The House then adjourned.

Neglected Coughs and Colds frequently produce serious results. C. F. Galton's Cough Balsam is an unfailing remedy. dec18-d&W3m.

SIGNING THE TREATY.

Scenes at San Stefano Before and After the Treaty of Peace Was Signed.

The Religious Ceremonies in Presence of the Two Armies.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing from Constantinople under date of February 5, thus describes the scenes connected with the signing of the treaty of peace at San Stefano:

"About 4 o'clock the Grand Duke mounted and road to the Diplomatic Chancery, where he asked at the door, 'Is it ready?' and then galloped towards the hill where the army was drawn up. Here he halted again for a few minutes, wondering what would happen next. Finally, a carriage came whirling out of the village towards us. General Ignatieff was in it, and when he approached he rose and said:

"'I have the honor to congratulate your Highness on the signature of peace.'

"There was a long, loud shout. Then the Grand Duke, followed by about 100 officers, dashed forward to where the troops were formed, on rising ground close by the seacoast, just behind the San Stefano lighthouse, and began riding along the lines. As he passed the soldiers did not know that peace had been signed, as it was still unannounced; but soon the news spread and the cheering grew louder and more enthusiastic. There were Schouvaloff's and Rauch's divisions, with the sharpshooters of the Guard and ravalry and artillery, in line, and the Grand Duke passed between the ranks in review. Very different, indeed, was the appearance of these soldiers now and that of the same men months ago. During their interval of rest they had patched and cleaned their clothes, repaired and polished their boots, washed and brushed up generally, so that they looked as trim and neat as could be.

"After riding between the lines the Grand Duke halted on a little eminence, whence all the troops could be seen, and formally made the announcement of the peace:—

"'I have the honor to inform the army that, with the help of God, we have concluded a treaty of peace.'

"Then another shout burst forth from twenty thousand throats, rising, swelling and dying away. There was a general feeling of relief and satisfaction. I must say, however, that the news of peace was greeted with anything like the wild excitement and enthusiasm caused by the Emperor's proclamation of war at Kischeneff. For there, gathered scarcely more than a rifle shot away, was the enemy they found worthy of their steel. For on the crest of the neighboring hill stood the Turks in groups, interested spectators of the scene. These two armies stood looking at each other at this moment of final peace. Like true soldiers they had learned to respect and esteem each other, and welcomed peace as an honorable finish to the fight which they cared not to prolong. It was the beginning of a new friendship formed on the basis of actual experience of qualities that had hitherto been unrecognized.

"After the review, gathering his officers about him where the priest stood ready for the 'Te Deum,' the Grand Duke briefly and emphatically, saying:—

"'To an army which has accomplished what you have, my friends, nothing is impossible.'

"Then all dismounted, uncovered and a solemn service was conducted, the soldiers all kneeling. A few ladies were present at this ceremony. Among others I noticed Mme. Ignatieff kneeling on a fur rug beside her carriage. All the generals except Skobeleff were in attendance. These officers with a few correspondents who had followed the army, were the foreign witnesses of the closing scene. Of the correspondents who, eighty strong, joined the headquarters at Ploesti, only five now remain with the army.

"Never has a peace been celebrated under more dramatic and picturesque conditions or with more impressive surroundings. The two armies face to face, the clearing storm, the waning light of day, the rush of the wind, and the near wash of the wave mingling with the chant of the priests and the responses of the soldiers, and the roar of the Sea of Marmora, swelling and falling. The landscape, always of great beauty, now formed a wonderfully appropriate background to the picture. Across the fretting, chafing waters of the sea the dome and slender minarets of St. Sofia came up sharply against the sky, the dominant points in the interesting silhouette of distant Stamboul. Away to the south the Princes Islands rose like great mounds, dark and massive, against the distant Asiatic shore, and behind them we knew was hidden the English fleet. Above and far beyond the white peak of Mount Olympus unveiled for the moment its majestic summit as the rays of the ruddy sunset were reflected from the snow-covered flanks. The religious ceremony over, the Grand Duke took his stand, and the army began to file past with a swinging rapid stride, in forcible contrast to the weary pace with which they used to draw themselves slowly along at the end of that long and exhausting chase, scarcely at times able to put one foot before the other. The night was falling and darkness settled quickly over the scene. When we left the spot the Grand Duke was still sitting immovable on his horse and the troops were still passing. As we rode down into the village we could hear the joyful shouts still ringing in the air and the measured tramp, tramp, going off in the darkness. So ends the war of 1877-78."

THE STATE DEMOCRACY.

The Next Convention to be Held in Pittsburgh on May 22

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, March 19.—The Democratic State Convention met in this city at noon to-day and was called to order by Chairman McClelland. The attendance was large, forty of the fifty members being present. After a brief discussion it was decided to hold the next State Convention on the 22d of May. Pittsburgh was selected as the place of meeting.

Blunt Preaching.

In Pennsylvania there is an eccentric old preacher named Dissinger, one of whose oddities is that he prefer to preach without either collar or cravat, and in his opening prayer told the Lord to "just reach down" any blessings he might have for the congregation. The occasion was the session of a Conference, and he improved the opportunity of rapping some of his brethren for a habit. He said that many of them selected a good text and tried to preach a splendid sermon for show when they came to Conference. This he would not do, but would preach whatever the Lord gave him, and didn't care whether the people liked it or not; he could tell the truth any time before breakfast. He compared some of his hearers to a fish he had read of, which he thought was called a flounder, black on one side and white on the other. During the week these Christians have the black side turned up, and on Sunday the white side. Some of our churches who want a truly "sensational" preacher might do well to call this brother. He might spend some of his spare time in studying the habits of flounders.

Have Gold Fillings Inserted

In a few of the front teeth of your artificial set, and your best friends will not know they are artificial. The best place to have it done is at Dr. Quincy A. Scott's, 278 Penn avenue.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Gold opened and closed at 101⅛, with sales during the day at 101¼. Carrying rates 4½@3 per cent. and flat. Silver at London unchanged at 54¾d; here, silver bars are 120½ in greenbacks and 119 in gold; silver coin ½@1 per cent. discount. Governments strong and higher. Railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet. Louisiana consols lower. Stocks buoyant and the general range of prices being at the highest quotations of the year, the entire list was stronger and even coal shares participated in the improvement. A dispatch announcing that the Iowa State Senate had passed the House bill repealing the granger laws caused immediate advance in granger shares and affected favorably the whole list; Rock Island advanced from 101½ to 102⅝. Northwest common rose from 40⅞ to 41⅝. The preferred from 68⅞ to 69⅞, St. Paul common advanced ⅜ and preferred ½. Lake Shore was as usual a feature of speculation and rose from 64½ to 65⅜ and Michigan Central under more active purchasing than of late advanced 2 per cent. Lackawanna gained ⅞ per day, and Western Union was strong throughout selling at the close at 78¾@79 ex-dividend. Toward the closing hour a reaction set in from a disposition to realize profits and the list declined a fraction, but quickly recovered again closing strong at very nearly the best figures of the day, with the exception of C. C. C. & I., which sold at 30½ and broke to 29.

The transactions aggregated 129,000 shares, of which 38,000 were Lake Shore, 7,000 Northwest common, 8,000 do. preferred, 6,000 Rock Island, 11,000 St. Paul common, 4,500 do. preferred, 13,000 Lackawanna, 4,600 Delaware & Hudson, 7,000 Michigan Central, 6,000 Western Union and 7,500 Pacific Mail.

Close—Money easy at 3@5 per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $166,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $316,000. Clearings, $13,000,000. Sterling strong; long 87; short 89.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	105⅛	5-20s, '65, new	104⅜
5-20s, '67.....	106	5-20s, '68........	108¾
New 5s.........	104¾	New 4½s.......	103
New 4 per cts.	102⅝	Currency 6s.....	118⅝
10-40s..........	105¼	10-40s, coups..	105

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	38¼	Tennessee new..	35¾
Virginia, new	26	Virginia, old.....	30
Missouri 6s...	106		

STOCKS.

W. U. U. T...	78⅜	C. C. C. & I....	29
Quicksilver....	17	N. J. Central..	13¾
Do preferred.	28	Rock Island...	102⅛
Pacific Mail....	18⅝	St. Paul.......	40⅝
Mariposa.........	1¼	Do preferred.	72⅝
Do preferred.	1⅜	Tol. & Wabash	14⅜
Adams Ex.....	101¼	Fort Wayne....	89⅛
Fargo Express.	86	Terre Haute....	4
American Ex...	48⅛	Do preferred.	11
U. S. Express.	50	C. & A.........	69⅛
N. Y. Central..	105⅞	Do preferred.	98
Erie..........	10¼	O. & M........	8
Do preferred.	22	Del. & Lack...	49⅞
Harlem........	143	A. & P. Tel. Co.	19⅛
Mich. Central..	64⅛	Mo. Pacific....	1½
Panama.........	127	B & Q.........	101
Union Pacific...	72⅜	H. & St. Joe....	10⅝
Lake Shore.....	65⅜	Central Pacific.	6
Illinois Central	75	Union........	6⅝
P. & C.........	72	Land Grants..	6
N. W. C.......	41⅝	Sinking Fund..	95
Do preferred.	69¾		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 20.—Consols for money and account, 95⅛; 5-20s '65, 103½; do. '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 105¾; new 5s, 104¾; Erie, 10⅝; do. preferred, 25; Illinois Central, 76½; Pennsylvania Central, 28. Linseed oil, 26¼. Turpentine, 23⅞. Tallow, 39s.

PARIS, March 20.—Rentes 110f. 15c.

ANTWERP, March 20—Refined petroleum 27¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 20.—The cotton market is dull and easier at 6@6⅛s; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American 6,450 bales. California white wheat, average, 11s 1d@11s 8d; club 11½s@12½s; red western spring 9s 7@10 7; do winter 10s 10d@11⅛s. Flour—western canal 24@26s. Corn — old western mixed, 25⅞@26¼d; new do 27½@28. Oats 3s. Barley 3⅜s. Canadian peas 36½. American clover seed 42@44s. Pork 51s. Beef, prime mess 82s. American lard 38s. Fine American cheese 68d. Bacon—long clear, 27½; short clear, 28½. Fine American tallow 39½s. Spirits petroleum 7½d; refined 10½d. Linseed oil 26d. Common rosin 5d; pale 12d. Turpentine 26⅜s.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, March 20, 1878.

A better business was done to-day than the two former days of this week, and the improvement, though slight, is believed will be maintained the remainder of the week. Prices, with only one or two exceptions, remain unchanged.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Receipts of eggs and potatoes are still unusually large, while all farm products are fair. Prices in consquence are low, yet dealers are satisfied with small profits if transactions are large.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 50@5 00 per bbl; choice, $4 00@4 50; medium, $1 75@2 00; inferior, $1 50@2 00.

APPLE BUTTER—In bbls and half bbls ₩ gal, 40@45c; in 2 to 7 gallon buckets 50@55c; in 1 gallon tin buckets, per dozen $7 50.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 90@2 00; medium, $1 75@1 90; mixed, $1 40@1 50.

BUTTER—Extra choice roll, 24@25c; prime roll, 18@22c; lower grades, 10@14c; grease, 6@7c.

CABBAGE—Choice sound heads, per 100, $4 50@5 00; common heads, per 100, $1 00@2 00.

CHEESE—Best Ohio factory, 13½@14c; common to fair, 10@11c; New York, 14@14½c; Sweitzer, 13@15c; Limberger, 13@14c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $8 00@9 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $9 50@10 00; choice Cape Cod, $9 50@10 00; 1 bush boxs $3 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 11c per doz.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

HOGS—Dressed, per ℔, 4@5c.

HONEY—California, in 2-℔ tin cans, comb, per doz. $4 00@4 25; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c.

ONIONS—Red, per bbl, $1 50@1 75; yellow, $2 00@2 25; yellow, per bush, 75@80c; white, per bbl, $2 00.

PEAS—Green, $1 25@1 30.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Peerless and Peachblows, on track, 34@37c; mixed lots, 30@40c; do. from store, 40@45c; in bbls, $1 25@1 50. Sweet Jerseys per bbls, $3 00@3 25; Baltimore, $2 75@3 00; Southern, $1 50@2 00.

POULTRY—Live — Chickens, 55@65c per pair; ducks, 50@55c per pair; geese, each, 40@50c; turkeys, live weight, per ℔, 9@10c. Dressed—Chickens, per ℔, 11@12c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 7@8c; turkeys, 13@14c.

SEEDS—Clover from; store $4 75@5 00; timothy, $1 40@1 60; mammoth cleverseed, $5 00@5 25.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

As grain has declined in the West the market here is weak and lower prices rule. Flour also is weak on account of the depressed condition of wheat.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Southern amber, fair to choice, $1 24@1 27; Southern white, $1 25@1 30; Ohio and Indiana red and amber, $1 22@1 25; medium do, $1 20@1 25; Northwestern spring, $1 10@1 15.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, 45@46c; high mixed, 43@44c; ear, prime yellow, 45@47c; mixed, 30@31c.

Oats—Mixed, 30@32c; white, 32@33c.

Rye—No 1, 60@62c per bushel.

Barley—Extra, 75@80c; choice spring, 65@75c; common spring, 60@65c; fall, 70@75c per bushel.

FLOUR—No. 1 Western patent, $8 50@8 75; white wheat, $6 50@6 75; red wheat, $5 75@6 00; in sacks 25c off; Minnesota, $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin, $5 50@5 75; low grades and regrinding, $5 00; Graham flour 6 25@6 50; Rye flour, $3 75@4 00.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$4 75@5 00 ₩ bbl; $2 00@2 25 per 100 ℔s.

CORNMEAL—58@60c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 50@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 kegs.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $10@11; No. 2 do, $9 00@10 00; No. 3 or medium, $8 00@9 00; prime upland prarie, $11 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $17 00@17 50; seconds do., $18 00@18 00; middlings white do., $21 00@23 00; chopped corn and oats, $18 00@21 00; mixed chopped feed, $17 00@18 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, ₩ 100 ℔s, $1 20@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

In the line of groceries prices remain unchanged. Sugars are a little weaker while coffees are firmer in tone. Provisions weak.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffee	₩ ℔	Prime sugar syrup	....45c
Fancy Rio...21	@21½c	Good do do	...40c
Choice Rio..	@21 c	Good molasses	.......42c
Prime Rio...20	@20½c	Black "	....30c
Good Rio....19	@ c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio17	@ 18c	Standard A..	9¾@
Java........26	@28 c	Metrop'n A...	9¼@
Roasted Coffees.		Prairie B......	@
Rio in papr's 20	@21½c	Ref Yellows.. 8	@ 8¼c
Rio in bulk..19½	@21 c	Molasses do.. 7½	@ 7¾c
Java in pap's 29	@30 c	Cut loaf......	@10½c
Java in bulk.26	@30 c	Crushed........	@10½c
Teas.		Powdered.......	@10½c
Young Hyson.25c	@$1 00	Granulated...	@10 c
Gunpowder...35c	@ 1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New
Imperial......30c	@ 80	Strictly ch......48	@ c
Japan.........25c	@ 75	Strictly prime....45	@ c
Oolong........25c	@ 80	Prime............43	@ c
Souchong.....25c	@ 75	Fair.......... 37	@
Rice.		Soaps.	
Carolina.....7	@7½c	Irish soap, ₩ box	...$3 90
Starch.		S. S. Star, ₩ box	... 6 65
Pearl.......3¾	@4 c	Babbitt's best, ₩ bx	6 75
Silver gloss...	9 c	Gold do.........	
Corn.......7½	@10 c	Extra olive do......	5
Chicago gloss.	8 c	Do N. Y. city ₩ ℔	
Chicago corn..	8½c	German mottled do..	6½c
Spices (whole).		California ₩ box..	4 20
Cloves.......45	@ c	Soda.	
Allspice......18	@20 c	Bi-carb in kegs..	4 c
Cassia........28	@31 c	Do as'ted pap's	6 c
Nutmegs.......1 10	@1 15	Do as'ted ¼ p'rs	6¾c
Pepper.......15	@16 c	Sol soda in kegs...	2 c
Syrups		Candles.	
Choice maple fla'rd	..50c	Star, full w'ght	13½c
Prime " "	...47c	Stearine.....10½	@11c
Choice sugar syrup	..50c	Mould.............	@11 c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, extra sugar cured ₩ ℔..	7½@ 8¼	Lard, p. l. in t'rces	7¾
Shoulders.....6	@	Do., ½ bbls, ₩ ℔	8¼
Bre'kf'st bcn. 8¼	@	Do, ref'nd in t'rces..	8
Dried beef, do 11	@	" " ½ bbls..	8¾
Beef tongues sugar cured ₩ doz	6 00	" " bk'ts..	9
Bacon shoulders,....	5	" in 3-℔ caddies	11
R. short r sides, do.	6½	" 5-℔ "	10¾
R. clear sides, do..	6¾	" in 3-℔ pails..	10¼
Mess pork...........	12 00	" 5-℔ "	10½
		" 6-℔ "	10¼
		Ham sausage........	7

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₩ ℔, 30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ℔ cans ₩ doz, $1 25@2 00, new; raspberries, do, $1 75; strawberries, $1 50; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples do, $1 75@2 25; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ℔ cans ₩ dozen, $1 90@2 00, new; tomatoes do, $1 15@1 30; corn do, $1 50@1 85. Pickles, bbls, $7 75; half do, $4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₩ ℔, 6@8c; do quarters, 4@5c; do, common do, 3@4c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c. Peaches halves, unpeeled, 6@7c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 10@12c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@13c; do peeled, 15@25c; raspberries, 25@28c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, ₩ ℔, 40@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ₩ bbl, $35; No 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No 2 large mackerel, $14; No. 3 large mackerel, $11 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $12 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $10 00; split Labrador herring, $8 00; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $6 00; whitefish ₩ half barrel, $5 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $3 50; lake herring, $3 12; large George's copfish, $5 50; medium do, $5 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $5 00; medium do, $5; boneless codfish, $6; halibut (smoked), ₩ bbl, 10c; No. 1 herring ₩ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 62.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₩ box at $1 90; London layers, new, $2 60; Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $4 00 ₩ mat; Valenties, new, 7@7½c ₩ ℔; new sultanas 13c. Dates 7½c ₩ ℔. Currants 6@6½c. Citron 22c. Prunes, old, 8½c; new, 10c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do. shelled 45; do Sicily 40; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 15c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c. Maccaroni, 10@20c. Tapioca, 10c. Oranges, per case, $6 50@7 00. Lemons—Malaga, repacked, $3 50@5 00 ₩ box. Cocoanuts, $6 25 per 100.

HOPS—Per pound 6@10c.

OILS—Double extra, 69@70c; extra, 65@66c; Not 1, 61@62c; No. 2, 53@55c per gal; Miners' oil steady at 57@60c for white winter; 55½@58c for yellow winter. Linseed oil, 58@60c for raw and 63@65c for boiled; carbon 11½@12c for standard brands. Engine oil—amber colors, 45@50c; dark, 35@40c; West Virginia oil, 30c; natural lubricating, 25c; prepared residuum per bbl, $5 00.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $8 00; small do, $8 50@9 00; gherkins, do, $9 50@10 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $4 50; small do, $5 50@5 75; gherkins do, $5 50@6 00.

RAGS—Cotton, white, per ℔, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 2@2½c; woolen, ½c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 12@13c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@13c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, March 20, 1878.

Crude was somewhat stronger to-day, and dealers generally believe the bottom has been reached. No improvement in refined.

CRUDE.

United, $1 60@1 61; shipments, $1 80@1 80⅝.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 11⅝c; New York, 11⅞@12c; Pittsburgh, 10⅞@11c.

Oil barrels—City make, $1 15; country make, 95c.

DISPATCHES.

[Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, March 20.—Upper road market opened quiet at $1 80.

PARKERS, March 20.—Petroleum market steady at $1 58⅝ bid.

OIL CITY, March 20.—Market very quiet but firm at $1 60⅝ bid.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 20, 1878.

[Reported specially for The Post by W. G. Gish.]

CATTLE.

The receipts thus far for this week have been very light—not hardly enough to make a market. There are not over twenty cars all told on sale and with favorable reports from the east and a supply equal to the demand, the market is firm at an advance of 20 to 25 cents per hundred over last week. The quality of the offerings is mostly common, there not being any extra shipping grades on sale, which class are in demand. We quote: Extra good, 1,400 to 1,600 ℔s, $5 25@5 37½; good, 1,500 to 1,500 ℔s, $5 00@5 25; good, 1,300 to 1,400 ℔s, $4 90@5 00; fair, 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s, $4 25@4 75; good stockers, 900 to 1,000 ℔s, $3 75@4 00. Bulls and cows $2 75@3 50; good stockers in demand at the prices; prospects favorable for next week.

HOGS.

The supply for the past few days has been very light—not enough to supply the demand—and prices as compared with our last quotations are fully fifty cents per hundred higher on York grades and 30 to 40 cents on Philadelphias. There were only four cars on sale this morning, which were taken readily at the following prices: Best Philadelphias, $4 50@4 60; good Yorkers, $4 40@4 45; fair Yorkers, $4 30@4 40, but if the receipts should be liberal prices will decline and we would advise shippers not to buy in the country with the expectation of getting these prices, as we look for a liberal supply here by the last of this or the first of next week.

SHEEP.

There has been a fair supply of sheep on sale and, the demand being good, prices are a strong ¼ better than last week, with all sold. We quote: Best, 120 to 140 ℔s, $5 75@6 00; good, 90 to 100 ℔s, $5 00@5 25; good, 100 to 110 ℔s, $5 40@5 60; common, 70 to 80 ℔s, $4 00@4 25. Prospects only fair at these prices.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,590 head, against 2,920 head for the same time last week; prices a shade lower; tone of market easier but all sold; and the closing transactions were no worse for selling interests than the opening sales; of the receipts upwards of 400 head were merely fed here and go direct to England and Germany alive, and exporters took 670 head besides; $9 25@10 75, to dress 56@57 ℔s; other sales at $8 23@10 75, to dress 55@57 ℔s, the inside figure being for two car loads of Illinois steers, 1,025 ℔s and the highest for two cars averaging 1,520 ℔s; fair to good steers $9 25@9 75, dress 56 ℔s. Sheep—Receipts, 3,700 head, making 4,400 head for two days; against 2,700 head for the same time last week. Market closed heavy with a downward tendency; ordinary to prime sheep $5 00@5 25 ₩ 100 ℔s; extra wethers $6 43@6 50; yearlings $6 00@7 00; exporters took four cars at the outside figures. Swine—Receipts, 3,000 head, making 5,900 head for two days, against 7,400 head for the same time last week; none for sale alive, but there is a firmer feeling; live nominally quoted at $4 25@4 50 ₩ 100 ℔s.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 20—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—receipts, 23,000 head; shipments, 6,000 head; all grades 10@20c lower; mixed packing $3 25@3 50; light $3 45@3 70; heavy shipment $3 65@4 00; nearly all sold. Cattle—receipts, 3,800 head; shipments—receipts, 2,200 head. Market steady and unchanged. Shipping steers $3 70@5 15; feeders and stockers strong and active; steers $3 25@3 90; cows $2 25@3 75; bulls $2 00@3 75; sheep—receipts, 1,800 head; shipments—receipts, 2,200. Market steady, active and unchanged at $4 00@5 25.

Close—Wheat dull and a shade lower; $1 05⅝ April; $1 06⅞ May. Corn weak and lower; 42⅜@42½c April. Oats dull and unchanged. Pork dull and drooping at $9 25@9 27½ April; $9 40@9 42½ May. Lard easier; not quotably lower.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 20.—Cattle—receipts 1,989 head; total for the week 5,797 head; market active and higher; good to choice steers $4 85@5 25; good shippers $4 50@4 70; medium $4 40; light butchers $4 12½@4 35; stockers $3 25@3 87½; best grades disposed of; sales 27 cars. Sheep and Lambs—receipts 2,300 head; for the week 5,760 head. Market firm and an upward tendency; fair to good western sheep at $4 60@5 10; choice $5 60; all offerings disposed of. Hogs—receipts 3,960 head; total for the week 10,680 head. Market active and higher owing to light supply; demand only half supplied; Yorkers, $4 35@4 40; medium $4 50; yards bare of stock.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 20—Cattle active and rather easier, but yesterday's quotations cannot be changed. Receipts, 1,900 head. Hogs lower, active and all sold; light shippers to good Yorkers $3 35@3 50; packing, $3 35@3 45; butchers to fancy, $3 60@3 75, closing weak and with downward tendency; receipts, 2,900 head. Sheep lower and in fair demand; extra heavy shipping $4 60@4 75; good to choice $4 00@4 50; common to fair, $3 00@3 50. Receipts, 1,100 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Cotton weak at 10⅞@11c; futures steady. Flour in moderate demand; receipts, 15,000 barrels; No. 2 $2 85@3 80; superfine western and State $4 35@4 80, common to good $4 90@5 15 good to choice $5 20@5 85; white wheat extra $5 90@6 50; extra Ohio $4 90@6 50; St. Louis $4 90@7 75; Minnesota patent process $6 40@8 25. Rye flour unchanged at $3 00@3 90. Corn meal quiet; western $2 50@2 90. Wheat heavy; receipts, 103,000 bushels; No. 3 spring $1 18; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 32; hard No. 1 spring $1 32½; No. 2 red western winter $1 32½@1 34; No. 1 white $1 40½; extra $1 43@1 45; ungraded spring $1 23; No. 2 Northwest, March, $1 20½@1 30. Rye—Western 71@72c. Barley steady; No. 2 Canada 80c. Malt unchanged. Corn in good demand, closing quiet; receipts, 74,000 bushels; ungraded western mixed 47@52½c; steam mixed 53@54½c; do. white and round yellow 55c; No. 2, March, 54½@56c. Oats—Receipts, 34,000 bushels; western mixed 34½@35½c; white western 35½@33c. Hay—Shipping 60@65c. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio, cargoes, 14@17c, gold; jobbing 14@18½c, gold. Sugar in fair demand and market firm; fair to good refining 7⅜@7⅝c; prime 7¾c; refined in fair demand at 8¾@9⅞c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged; Louisiana 5¾@6½c; Carolina 5¾@6¾c. Petroleum quiet; crude 7⅛c; refined 11⅝c. Tallow steady at 7⅛c. Rosin firm at 60@65c. Turpentine firmer at 30½@31c. Eggs heavy; freshwestern 10@10½c. Mess pork dull at $10 15@10 35. Beef steady; western long clear middles firm at 5⅜c. Lard—Prime steam more active at $7 35@7 40. Butter—Old western 7@20c Cheese heavy at 6@12½c. Whisky dull and nominal at $1 06½@1 07. Leather quiet and unchanged; hemlock sole, Bueno Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middle and heavy weights, 20@22c; California and common 20@21c. Wool dull; domestic fleece 32@35c; pulled 18@40c; unwashed 10@25c. Metals—Manufactured copper unchanged; ingot lake dull at $17 09; pig iron quiet but steady; Scotch $24 00; American $16 00@19 00; Russia sheeting $11 00, gold; nails steady and unchanged; cut $2 60; clinch $4 25@5 50; horseshoe No. 8, $20 00@26 00.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20. — Cotton weak; sales 6,300 bales; ordinary 7¾c; good do 8¾c; low middling 9⅜c; middling 10⅜c. Receipts, net, 2,861 bales; gross 5,184 bales; exports, Continent 5,733 bales; coastwise 3,085 bales; stock 287,304 bales. Flour irregular; superfine $4 00; double $4 50; treble $4 75@5 50; high grades $5 75@6 75. Corn in firm demand at 47½@49c. Oats quiet and firm at 37c. Cornmeal dull, weak, and lower; choice $2 20. Hay quiet but steady; ordinary $12 00@13 00; prime $15 00; choice $17 00@17 50. Pork easier at $10 50. Lard quiet and quiet and steady; tierce 7½@7⅝c; keg 7⅝@8⅛c. Bulkmeats—shoulders scarce and firm at 3⅜c; packed 4c; short rib 5c; sides 5⅛c; bacon—shoulders 4⅛c; clear rid 7⅛c; clear, 6¼c. Hams dull; sugar cured, 7@8½c. Whisky steady; rectified, $1 03@1 06. Coffee quiet and steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 14@17½c gold. Sugar dull for low grades; inferior to good and common, 5¼@6½c; common to good common, 6¼@7c; yellow clarified, 8¼@8¾c. Molasses dull; common fermenting, 16@18c; fair, not fermenting, 20@22c. Rice firmer; Louisiana ordinary to chice, 5¼@6¾c. Bran dull, weak and lower at $1 05.

Gold 101⅜@101⅞; sight; exchange on New York par, sterling $4 92@493.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 07¼; No. 2, $1 05¼ cash; March, $1 05¼@1 05⅝; April; $1 06½; May; No. 3, $1 02. Corn dull, weak and lower; 42⅜c cash; 42⅜c April; 42½c May. Oats dull, weak and lower; 24¼c cash and April; 26⅝c May. Rye easier at 54c. Barley steady and unchanged at 46c. Pork unsettled, but generally lower and in fair demand; $9 30 cash and April; $9 42½@9 45 May; $9 57½ June. Lard dull, weak and lower; $7 12½ cash and April; $7 20 May; $7 27½ June. Bulk meats easier 3½c, 5c, 5¼c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 04. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat 26,000 bushels; corn 126,000 bushels; oats, 29,000 bushels; rye, 7,500 bushels; barley, 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 barrels; wheat, 21,000 bushels; corn, 119,000 bushels; oats, 26,000 bushels; rye, 7,500 bushels; barley, 2,700 bushels.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 20—Cotton dull at 10⅜c. Flour quiet and unchanged; family $5 00@6 50. Wheat in good demand at full prices; red $1 10@1 15. Corn in good demand at 40@41c. Oats strong at 29@31c. Rye in fair demand and market firm at 60@62c. Barley dull and unchanged; prime fall 42@43c bid, 45c asked. Pork easier but not quotably lower at $10 00. Lard inactive; current make at $7 12½; kettle $7 37½@7 75. Bulkmeats easier and quiet at $3 70, $3 75, $5 00, $5 15@5 25. Bacon quiet but steady at $4 50, $5 65@6 00. Whisky steady and firm at $1 02. Butter firmer; prime to choice scarce at 25@28c. Linseed oil quiet at 57c. Hogs quiet; common $3 10@3 45; light $3 50@3 75; packing $3 60@3 80; butchers' $3 80@4 00; re-ceipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 580 head.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 20.—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 26; extra white Michigan $1 29; amber Michigan spot and seller April and May $1 25; No. 2 red winter seller March, $1 22½; seller April and May $1 23; No. 3 red held at $1 14; rejected Wabash $1 02. Corn dull; high mixed 44c bid; No. 2 spot 43½c; seller May 45¼c; rejected, 41½c; seller April 41½c; damaged 35½c. Oats dull: No. 2 held at 29c. Cloverseed—mammoth $4 55; prime $4 25; No. 2 $4 15. Receipts—Flour, 100 barrels; wheat, 11,000 bushels; corn, 17,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 100 barrels; wheat, 35,000 bushels; corn, 1,000 bushels; oats, none.

4 P. M.—Wheat dull; No. 2 red winter, seller April, $1 23; seller May, $1 22¾. Corn dull; high mixed, 44c; No. 2, 43½c. Cloverseed—Prime, $4 25.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Flour dull and unchanged; superfine $3 50; extra $4 50; Pennsylvania family $5 62½@6 12½; Minnesota do. $5 50@6 25; high grades and patent $6 50@8 00. Wheat heavy; amber $1 32@1 35; red $1 30@1 32; white $1 33@1 36. Corn dull; yellow 54c; mixed 53½c, spot and March; 53¾ April. Oats unchanged; white western 36@36½c; mixed western 33c. Rye dull 64@66c. Provisions weak. Pork $10 50@11 00. Beef India mess $24 00@25 00. Lard quiet—City kettle $7 25@7 50. Butter quiet and weak; creamery 34@36c; Western Reserve 23@25c. Eggs—western 10c. Cheese quiet—choice western 12½@13c. Petroleum unchanged; crude 9½c; refined 11⅜c. Whisky strong; western $1 06. Receipts—Wheat, 9,500 bushels; corn, 79,000 bushels; oats, 5,500 bushels.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 20.—Flour firm. Wheat opened weak and declined ½c and closed heavy; No. 1 Milwaukee hardly $1 15; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 12½ bid; No. 2 $1 08¼; March, $1 07¼; April, $1 07; May, $1 07¼; No. 3 $1 01½@1 03¼. Corn quiet and steady; No. 2, nominal at 44c. Oats lower; No. 2, 25c. Rye strong; No. 1, 54@55c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring 54c; fresh 56c. Provisions a shade easier Pork nominal at $9 25. Lard—prime steam $9 12½. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 barrels; wheat, 36,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,200 barrels; wheat, 6,000 bushels.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—Cotton unchanged. Flour unchanged. Wheat lower, cash nominal; No. 3 red $1 14@1 13¼ April; $1 13½@1 13¼ May. Corn lower at 38⅜c cash; 39⅜@39½c April; 41¼@41c May. Oats easier at 25½@25 cash. Rye dull at 55c bid. Barley unchanged. Whisky quiet at $102. Pork dull; offered at $9 75 cash, $9 60 bid; sales at $9 90 for June. Lard nominal. Dry salt meat nominal. Bacon dull; shoulders, four cribs at $5 65.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Business moderate with commission houses, with a fair jobbing trade. Brown and colored cottons fairly steady, but outside makes of bleached goods unsettled. Prints are moving slowly, but ginghams are in good demand. The *Bulletin* says: "The auction sale of bleached goods to-day was a spirited affair, but prices ruled low." Woolens and foreign goods quiet in first hands.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 20.—Wool remains in the same depressed state as previously noticed. Demand only to meet immediate wants of manufacturers, who are indifferent about future supplies. Fleece—wools very depressed, scarcely an inquiry; prices rule quite low and almost entirely nominal. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 42@43c; Wisconsin and Michigan 38@40c for medium and X low and coarse selling at 34@36c; combing delaines 40@45c for coarse; 47@50 for medium and fine; superfine and X pulled 30@45c.

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

States he was Hired to Commit the Deed to Secure Insurance Money.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—James Graham, aged 27, single, has been arrested on the charge of murdering John M. Armstrong, at Camden, N. J., on the 23d of January, and confesses to the crime. He was an apprentice under Benj. Hunter, now in prison on the charge, and says Hunter agreed to pay him if he accomplished the deed. He had several interviews with Hunter, and the object of the murder, he says, was to get money from the insurance companies.

The startling part of Graham's confession is where he details how Hunter visited the house of the wounded man when he was at the point of death, and going to the beside of Armstrong in the absence of the lady member of the family, pressed the victim's head and made the wounds bleed a fresh again. Hunter denies the charge and says he can prove an *alibi*. Graham says that the plot to murder Armstrong was carefully matured and that he agreed to do the job for $200.

Lindsay's Blood Searcher.

This medicine has already worked great wonders in the cure of Scrofula, Ulcers and all Blood Diseases. Numerous testimonials of its efficacy have been published which prove conclusively it is the greatest blood remedy of the age. It is sold by all druggists and country store keepers at the low price of one dollar per bottle.

◆

HENRY DISSTON, who died in Philadelphia last Saturday, had a wide reputation as a saw maker He was the first man who successfully rolled steel plates in America. When he began making saws he concealed the fact that the material did not come from England, as purchasers then demanded that all steel should be rolled in England.

MARRIED.

FERRELL—MATHE—On Monday, March 11, 1878, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mansfield, Pa., by the Rev. G. K. Ormond, Mr D. H. FERRELL to Miss PAULINE E. MATHE.

DIED.

GIBSON—On Tuesday, March 19th, 1878, at 10½ P. M., Miss RACHEL GIBSON, daughter of the late Thomas Gibson, Esq.

KERR—On Wednesday morning, March 20, 1878, at 3½ o'clock, ROBERT H. KERR, aged seventy years and six months.

MALONEY—On Tuesday, March 12, 1878, at 8:10 A. M., ELLEN, daughter of Patrick and Ellen McNulty, and wife of John J. Maloney, aged twenty years, eight months and four days.

STRASSER—At Tidioute, Tuesday, March 12, 1878, at 9 P. M., ALICE J., second daughter of Joseph and Maria Strasser, aged seventeen years, three months and fifteen days.

GRAY—On Wednesday evening, March 13, 1878, at 11 o'clock, JANE GRAY, widow of the late George Gray, deceased, in the eighty-seventh year of her age.

LUCAS—On Wednesday morning, March 13, 1878, THOMAS LUCAS, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

STATENFIELD — On Wednesday morning, March 13, 1878, at 10½ o'clock, ABRAM STATENFIELD.

FINLEY—On Thursday, March 14, 1878, at 11:15 A. M., WILLIAM FINLEY, in the thirty-third year of his age.

BOSTWICK—On Friday, March 15, 1878, at 2:40 o'clock, MARY, mother of C. B. Bostwick, in the 83d year of her age.

BOLLINGER—On Monday, March 18, 1878, ABRAHAM BOLLINGER, aged forty-nine years, ten months and seventeen days.

SEMPLE—At West Bellevue, at 2:35 o'clock Monday morning, March 18, 1878, ELIZABETH TELFER, relict of the late David Semple, in the seventy-seventh year of her age.

McCHRYSTAL—On Saturday morning, March 16th, 1878, at 10:15 A. M., MRS. ANNIE McCHRYSTAL, in the sixty-third year of her age.

KENNEDY—Monday night, March 18, 1878, CLARA, infant daughter of John P. and Sophia Kennedy, aged two months and one day.

McCARTY—On Monday, March 18, 1878, ESTELLA B., wife of Thomas McCarty, aged thirty-one years.

MAHONEY—On Monday morning, March 18, 1878, at 10 o'clock, ANNIE MARY, daughter of William and Mary Mahoney, aged twenty-eight years, five months and twelve days.

ABEL—On Monday, March 18, 1878, at 9:45 P. M., ALBERT JOSEPH, only child of Ferdinand A. and Josephine Abel, aged one year and eleven months.

GIBSON—On Tuesday, March 19, 1878, at 10:30 P. M., at her late residence, No. 172 Arch street, Allegheny, Miss RACHEL GIBSON, daughter of the late Thomas Gibson, Esq.

THE WORST COUGHS are cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy also for pains in the breast and soreness of the throat. WSM

Can Teeth be Extracted Without Pain?

Many ask this question because they have heard of so many who have taken anæsthetics, and yet suffered all the tortures of extraction. A moments thought will convince anyone that the failures of incompetent and inexperienced operators should be no criterion. The scientific fact remains that teeth can be extracted while the patient is entirely unconscious. Of course, it can only be done by an operator who is fully competent, and who has had great experience in administering anæsthetics. Such an operator is our friend, Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue. During the last twenty years he has extracted painlessly in over eighty thousand cases, without the least injury resulting in a single instance. All who have toothache can visit him with confidence, that they will find painless relief.

Suicide of a Farmer.

Henry McDowell, a Westmoreland county farmer living near Latrobe, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn on Monday morning. A member of the family visited the stable to call him and was horrified to find the unfortunate man hanging by the neck quite dead. Instead of cutting him down at once, as they should have done, they allowed him to remain in the position in which he was found till the neighbors were summoned, when, of course, the vital spark had forever fled beyond the recall of human power. Deceased was well off in this world's goods. Domestic difficulties is alleged to have been the cause of the terrible deed. No inquest was held.

The Finest Artificial Teeth

in the State are made at 278 Penn avenue. Dr. Quincy A. Scott invariably pleases his patients by making teeth which they can eat with, as well as to present a beautiful and natural appearance. No matter who tried to make you a set and failed, try Dr. Scott, and you will find his work perfect in every respect.

A Scrubgrass Elopement.

The little town of Scrubgrass in the oil regions is excited over an elopement which was discovered on Tuesday. A young Irishman who worked on a coal train eloped with a married woman, who had lived in that vicinity with her husband for the past ten years. The presumable cause on the recreant wife's part was to gain a more congenial life partner, and on the part of the young Irishman, to get hold of money possessed by the disruptured family, and estimated to be from $4,500 to $7,000, which they took with them, half of the money belonged to the deserted husband, and the other half to the fleeing wife.

W. J. McClure, of McKeesport,

Assisted by Prof. L. B. Welch and others, will open a Normal School and Academy at Oakdale, (on Pan Handle R. R.) Allegheny county, Pa., April 1, 1878. Teachers *all known to be excellent*. Tuition and boarding low.

THE instances are frequent where a person sending two dollars addressed to M. A Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., has received promptly in return a ticket in the grand monthly drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, entitling its holder to thirty thousand dollars without any deduction. Truly it is a golden opportunity for a fortune. 1t-D&W

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE —Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of ALEXANDER M. ALLISON, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. Debtors of the estate will please make payment and creditors present their claims without delay to the undersigned, at the late residence of decedent, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., or at my own residence at Candor P. O., Washington county, Pa.

JAMES M. CLARK, Administrator.

MARCH, 1878. mh23:6tW

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR

Bridge Superstructure & Masonry

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 3 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1878, at the office of the County Controller, for the superstruction and masonry of seven highway bridges, located in Allegheny county, as follows, to wit:

No. 1. Bridge over Bull Creek, at Coe's, 2 miles from Tarentum, 55 feet span, 2 wrought iron trusses, each 6 feet high and divided into 6 panels, load 100 ℔s per square foot.

No. 2. Bridge over Chartiers Creek at Bridgeville, 127 feet span, 2 wrought iron trusses, each 20 feet high and divided into 12 panels, load 90 ℔s per square foot.

No. 3. Bridge over Deer Creek at Kaufman's School House, 6 miles from Harmarville, 52 feet span, 2 wrought iron trusses, each 6 feet high and divided into 6 panels, load 100 ℔s per square foot.

No. 4. Bridge over Robinson Run at Oakdale, 50 feet span, 2 wrought iron trusses, each 6 feet high and divided into 6 panels, load 100 ℔s per square foot.

No. 5. Bridge over Turtle Creek at Brinton Station, P. R. R., 85 feet span, 2 wrought iron trusses, each 9 feet high and divided into 8 panels, load 90 ℔s per square foot.

No. 6. Bridge over Pine Run at Coal Valley, 50 feet span, 2 wrought iron trusses, each 6 feet high and divided into 6 panels, load 100 ℔s per square foot.

No 7. Bridge over Wiley,s Run, one mile from Elizabethtown: wrought iron plate girder, 32 feet span; depth of girder, 24 inches; width, 17 feet between railings; load 100 lbs per square foot.

The span given for the plate girder bridge is the total length, and the load is that which the bridge must be proportioned to carry between railings, in addition to the weight of the bridge.

The loads given for the truss bridges are the loads the bridges must be proportioned to carry between trusses in addition to the weight of the bridge, and the strain on each member, produced by the total load, must not exceed one-fifth of the ultimate or breaking load of that member.

The ultimate strength allowed for iron in tension is 50,000 pounds per square inch. The compression members must be proportioned by Gordon's formula, using 36,000 as the constant in the numerator. The spans given for truss bridges are the distances between centres of end pins. The width of each bridge must be 17 feet in the clear between trusses. The heights of trusses given are from centre to centre of chord pins. All trusses must have pin connections, pins to be turned and pin holes of rods and chords drilled to exact size, wrought iron floor beams to be used in all truss bridges, and to be hung from lower chord pins.

WOOD WORK.

Joists to be of wood, 3 inches by 9 inches, long enough to reach over two panels of truss, placed not over 2 feet apart, from centre to centre, and laid so as to break joints

Flooring, to be of 2½ inch plank, from 6 inches to 9 inches wide.

A wheel guard, 6 inches square, with the upper inner edge champered off, to be bolted down to the joists on each side of the roadway, so as to leave a clear track of 16 feet between. All lumber must be white oak.

Bids must include one coat of good metalic paint before leaving the manufactory, and one coat after erection.

All material to be of the best quality, and work to be executed in a skillful manner, and both must be to the entire satisfaction of the Engineer of Allegheny county. Bidders must furnish with their bids complete plans, specifications and strain sheets of trusses, clearly showing what they propose to furnish. The train sheets must show the size and sectional area of all bars, &c. Any proposal not in accordance with the above specifications will not be considered.

MASONRY.

Bridge No. 1—2 Abutments, about 200 Cubic Yards.
Bridge No. 2—2 Abutments, about 350 Cubic Yards.
Bridge No. 3—2 Abutments, about 160 Cubic Yards.
Bridge No. 4—2 Abutments, about 200 Cubic Yards.
Bridge No. 5—2 Abutments, about 250 Cubic Yards.
Bridge No. 6—2 Abutments, about 300 Cubic Yards.
Bridge No. 7—2 Abutments, about 300 Cubic Yards.

The masonry must all be of first quality: price per cubic yard bid must include excavation of foundation; bids must be by the cubic pard of 27 cubic feet; stone must be of good quality and subject to the approval of the County Engineer.

The Commissioners will furnish the cement loaded on the cars at any railroad depot in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The contractor must pay the freight from said depot.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids on both superstructure and masonry. Bids must be addressed to County Commissioners, and be endorsed "Proposals for Bridge Superstructure" or "Bridge Masonry," as the case may be, and must be deposited in the office of the County Controller before the expiration of the time specified in this anvertisement.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

J. H. RENO,
COUNTY ENGINEER.

mh19—

PROPOSALS FOR

CEMENT.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1878, at the office of the County Controller for furnishing the Cement necessary for the construction of county structures for the ensuing season. Bids must be by the barrel, delivered on the cars at any depot in the cities of Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Amount needed about 600 barrels.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

J. H. RENO,
COUNTY ENGINEER.

mh19—

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—*J. E. Brooks, Painesville, O.* "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—*Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Larimers, Pa.* Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

mh21:TTS-AD&W

SURE REWARD.
5 YEARS TO PAY FOR A FARM.
$4 to $10 Per Acre.
Beech and Maple Land in Michigan in the MILLION ACRE GRANT of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.
TITLE PERFECT.
Strong soil—sure crops—plenty of timber—no drought—no chinch bugs—no "hoppers."
Running streams—pure water—ready markets—schools—Railroad completed through centre of the grant.
Send for pamphlet, English or German.
Address W. O. HUGHART, Land Commissioner, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

mh23:eow13tW

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
Are now showing their new stock, comprising the LATEST NOVELTIES AND NEWEST STYLES introduced in
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Linoleums, &c.
AT PRICES STILL LOWER THAN THOSE OF LAST SEASON.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

feb25:d&W